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Book and Job Printing
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH.

POETRY.

THE AMERICAN GIRL'S SONG.

Our hearts are with our native land,
Our song is for her glory;
Her warrior's wreath is in our hands,
Our lips breathe out her story.
Her lofty hills and valleys green
Are shining bright before us—
And like a rainbow sign is seen
Her proud flag waving o'er us.

And there are smiles upon our lips,
For those who meet the foeman—
For glory's star knows no eclipse,
When smiled upon by woman.
For those who brave the mighty deep,
And scorn the threat of danger,
We've smiles to cheer, and tears to weep,
For every ocean ranger.

Our hearts are with our native land,
Our song is for her freemen;
Our prayer is for her gallant band,
Who strike where honor leads them.
We love the taintless air we breathe—
'Tis freedom's endless bower;
We'll twine for him an endless wreath,
Who scorns a tyrant's power.

They tell of France's beauties rare—
Of Italy's proud daughters;
Of Scotland's lassies, England's fair,
And nymph's of Shannon's waters.
We need not boast their haughty charms,
Though lord's around them hover;
Our glory lies in Freedom's arms—
A Freeman for a Lover.

THE LIFE CLOCK.

There is a little mystic clock,
No human eye hath seen,
That beateth on—and beateth on,
From morning until e'en.

And when the soul is wrapped in sleep,
And heareth not a sound,
It ticks and ticks the livelong night,
And never runneth down.

O wondrous is that work of art
Which knells the passing hour,
But art ne'er formed, nor mind conceived,
The life clock's magic power.

Nor set in gold, nor decked with gems,
By wealth and pride possessed;
But rich or poor, or high or low,
Each bears it in his breast.

When life's deep stream, 'mid beds and flowers,
All still and softly glides,
Like the wavelet's steps, with a gentle beat,
It warnes of passing tides.

When threat'ning darkness gathers o'er,
And hope's bright visions flee,
Like the sullen stroke of the muffled oar,
It beateth heavily.

When passion nerves the warrior's arm
For deeds of hate and wrong,
Though heeded not the fearful sound,
The knell is deep and strong.

When eyes to eyes are gazing soft,
And tender words were spoken,
Then fast and wild it rattles on,
As if with love 'twere broken.

Such is the clock that measures life,
Of flesh and spirit blended;
And thus 'twill run within the breast,
Till that strange life is ended.

A BLISTERING REPLY.—Professor Mapes, of New York, according to Clark, of the Knickerbocker Magazine, recently "settled" a lawyer who was cross-examining him while a witness in some case in Court upon a question of personal identity. "What sort of a person was he?—Was he young or old? Was he good-looking or ill-looking? Did he look like *me*, sir, or somebody else? Now, sir, see if you can answer these questions without equivocation," said the lawyer.

"Well, sir," said the Professor, "he was a good-looking man; he did *not* look like you, sir! If he had had a blister plaster on his face the night before, powerful enought to draw a prize in the lottery, his face couldn't have been redder."

A DOCTOR'S JOKE.—A well-known physician, in a certain town, is very much annoyed by an old lady, who is always sure to accost him in the street, for the purpose of telling over her ailment. Once she met him in Broadway, and he was in a very great hurry.

"Ah! I see you are quite feeble," said the doctor; "shut your eyes and show me your tongue."

She obeyed, and the doctor, moving off, left her standing there for some time in this ridiculous position, to the infinite amusement of all who witnessed the funny scene.

CAMP ANECDOTE.—A friend who has just returned from the camp on the Rio Grande, furnishes the following as the manner in which a Dutchman who was on sentry duty, proclaimed the hour. The usual cry is "Half-past ten o'clock, and all's well." The Dutchman had forgotten the precise words, and sung out at the top of his voice—"More as den o'clock, and all ish better as good."

THE STORY TELLER.

[From the Saturday Courier.]

PLOTTING AND PLANNING;
OR, UNEXPECTED RESULTS.
BY "KATE."

'Where do you spend the summer, Miss Weston? At the Springs or your quiet country house?'

'Oh, the Springs, of course! Really, it seems too dead to banish one's self to the country, after all the gaieties of the past season.'

'So I think; and I've been trying to persuade Robert that it's best to spend a few weeks at Saratoga; but he says Saratoga is too commonplace an affair. If we are to journey he prefers the North.'

'Just like him, for all the world. One would think him superannuated, to hear him talk of quietness. For my part, I'm thinking it's time to talk of retirement when one's settled in life, with a due proportion of its responsibilities fastened to one's shoulders.'

'If you could make Robert think so, your sentiments would be of some value. As it is, I fear I shall either mope in the country, or, what's worse, pay my court to the Arabs, among the mountains of the North.'

'Let me see?—I'll manage it for you. If your brother has a bit of gallantry, he cannot refuse an invitation from a lady; I'll plan the whole affair in a moment. Brother Charles and I will invite you to accompany us to the Springs. Robert shall join us there, ostensibly to perform the tour of the Lakes. Once there, I'll see to it—he will be in no hurry to change his quarters.'

'Do you think it will be fair to deceive him? He is always ready to consult my pleasure, as far as it is practicable: and I hardly think I ought to connive at such planning.'

'Very conscientious, all of a sudden! Isn't any thing fair in politics—and what's that but woman's tactics. Let me alone for this, if you wish to go, and we'll promise not to 'preach,' you shall find your wish gratified—for once, at least.'

'Well, have it your own way: but if Robert should find out our manœuvring, I'll not answer for consequences. He despises *art*, and would as soon smile on the bombast of the witch of Vesuvius as countenance deceit in woman, be she ever so pretty.'

'Thanks for your compliments, if you meant your comparison as such—but, never mind. He'll be none the wiser, and you fifty per cent. happier.'

'What arrangements have you made for your wardrobe? Of course you do your prettiest in that line?'

'Am I old and ugly? Ha! ha! ha! Do you think I care so little for impression as that? Not I. Jane Franklin has been with me the past week, and will remain for some time to come. Do you know she is the daughter of Franklin, the merchant, who died so suddenly, some two years since? He was esteemed rich, while he lived, but his affairs turned out sadly.—His wife occupies one of father's cottages, and Jane goes out to sewing. In this way they manage to live comfortably. I patronize them because I know Jane possesses an exquisite taste. She was quite a belle in her day, and therefore knows how to study figure, complexion, and so on, and adapt her materials accordingly.'

'Indeed; then you have a treasure. There's Miss Fontain, who pretends to be a connoisseur in the art, yet she makes one a perfect fright.'

'Perhaps I can spare Jane a week, if you think she will suit you.'

'Thank you—do, if you can. But I must away. If our plot succeeds, I have need to be diligent.'

With a cheerful 'good morning,' our friends separated, the one to expediate her assumed mission—the other to pray for its success.

We may as well here, as any where, tell our readers who they have listened to for so long a time. They were the daughters of 'Long Wharf' merchants, educated and accomplished. Not more heartless than the fashionable world, or more selfish than is common to humanity.—The influence of association, every body knows, is powerful—and to this influence we are to attribute the difference in the two. 'The end sanctifies the means' was the motto of one, while the other scrupled somewhat to endorse its morality. Not that she exceeded her friend in womanly virtues. Oh, no! But her brother Robert's notions were peculiar, and from his frequent reproofs, she had learned to reflect somewhat upon the propriety, or impropriety, of a fashionable code of morals. Leaving them to make the most favorable impression possible, let us visit Jane Franklin, and listen to the breakfast-table conversation of the mother and daughter, before Jane goes to her daily vocation—

'You are looking pale, Jane; I fear your incessant application is undermining your health.—You must take care of yourself'

'Fie, mother! love's eyes are sharp, I've heard say, and, it must be, yours are keener than usual to perceive indications of ill-health in my face.'

'Nay, my daughter, you are yourself aware of the progressive failure of your strength. Last eve, when you came home, you were completely exhausted, and sitting up so late, after your day of toil, has done but little good.'

'Don't say that, mother. Miss Weston would have been sadly disappointed if I had failed to complete her dress. True, she does not wish to wear it at present, but you know she always wants her things done in season. And, beside, I must calculate my time closely, as she told me yesterday that she thought Miss Bailey would like to have me work for her a week or so.'

'But, my child, you must remember Miss Weston can better afford to be disappointed than you to be ill. Who would labor for you, or what would become of us, were you to overtax yourself so as to produce confirmed ill-health?'

'Remember, dear mother, the sweet words I read to but now—'If God so clothe the grass of the field, which to-day is, and to-morrow is cut down—will He not much more clothe you, O ye of little faith!' Have my hands failed me, or has my heart ceased to be strong, since poor father left us to the charities of a cold world? Trust, mother, trust! With patience and prudence, I hope, sometime, to be able to relax my efforts—but that cannot be for the present, you know.'

'God bless my daughter. Such sweet thoughts may well buoy up one's fainting spirits. If you bring home some of your least difficult work, I will try to assist you, as it does not require all my time to arrange our household affairs.'

'My mother a dress-maker! Really, I cannot suffer such competition. I may as well withdraw when you enter the list against me. But I shall be late if I tarry to argue the question, so good-bye, and a blessing be with you.'

The happy girl threw on her bonnet and shawl, and hastened to fulfil her day's engagement.

Meanwhile, the mother mused long and sadly:—the thought of her own happy childhood and youth, of her marriage, and the long years of uninterrupted pleasure which followed; of her husband's sudden decease, and the subsequent change of their fortune. Her thoughts turned from the past to the future, and her heart died within her, as she anticipated for her beloved child a life of unremitting toil. She had observed her increasing paleness and diminished strength, but forbore to say anything, as she feared her anxiety would but increase her daughter's care to hide her weakness from her. The depth of her sorrow found its relief in tears, as she poured forth her petitions into the ear of Him who heareth the faintest whisper of the stricken heart.

Arrived at Miss Weston's, Jane resumed her labors, and had accomplished a large portion of her morning's work ere Miss W. made her appearance.

'Ah, Jane, here as usual, and busy as ever; did you complete my dress last night? Yes, I see it. It's beautiful, isn't it? I think you must have attended to your own personal appearance in happier days to be able to judge so tastefully for another.'

A shade passed over the countenance of the sewing girl as she replied—

'I never thought much of dress or any thing else, till I found it necessary. Since then I have studied my art with some success, if your compliments mean anything.'

'Mean anything, Jane! Why you well know I think you have better taste than any other dress-maker in the city. But I'll not flatter you any more, for I see your face begins to redden; and, beside, I must not forget to tell you, I saw Miss Bailey this morning, and she half concludes she will join Charles and I in our trip to the Springs. She thinks she cannot possibly do without you, and I have promised to let you go. Do you think we can accomplish the work we have laid out in less time than we mentioned at the first?'

'I don't know, Miss Weston. My mother objects to my working so late, and I do begin to find my eyes rather troublesome of an evening, after applying myself closely through the day.'

'But you know three weeks is not a great while, and after that you can take sufficient leisure to recruit.'

'Well, I'll try,' said Jane, as she thought 'how little Miss Weston thinks of the necessity which compels me to labor, day by day, weary or not.'

She said no more, but applied herself with greater diligence, if possible, to her task. Day after day, and night after night, she toiled on, till at length she had the pleasure of seeing the last article finished. True, she had often laid aside her work, in despair at being able to complete it; and as she rested her head upon her hand, the big tears would force themselves through her fingers. Still she gathered up fresh courage, as she thought of her mother, and labored on.

* * * * *

'Who is the sewing girl you are employing, sister?' said Robert Bailey.

'Her name is Jane Franklin, a girl that Miss Weston recommended. But why do you ask? or, rather, I might ask, where have you seen her?'

'O, I never saw her till this morning; I was passing out as she came in, and could not help remarking she was very beautiful.'

'Jane Franklin beautiful! That's one of your queer fancies, Robert. Why, she is pale and thin, and that, perhaps, makes her appear interesting; but to say she is beautiful, is almost a libel upon her sex.'

'Well, Bel, sue me for damages if you will, but I must still say I think her one of the most beautiful girls I ever saw.'

'Fie, Robert, in love already. Who would have thought the staid, sober, unobserving Robert Bailey, would be so desperately smitten at first sight, and that, too, with a dress-maker?'

'Her profession has nothing to do with her beauty; and, beside, what is Robert but a tradesman. I don't see why it should be beneath the dignity of a woman to labor if it be needful.'

'If those distinctions are founded in justice, not otherwise. Perhaps Jane Franklin has been as delicately trained as my own fair sister. Perhaps there are hearts as tenderly bound to her as ever beat in human bosom. And may be, her soul has been purified in the furnace of affliction, till the dross of earthly selfishness is all consumed. At any rate, I mean to know her better.'

'For once, I am happy to say I can be your informer. Her father died very suddenly about two years ago, leaving his family in a very destitute condition. He had maintained them in affluence, and it is half suspected that the derangement of his affairs hastened his end. Since then they have occupied one of Mr. Weston's houses, and Jane manages to support herself and mother.'

'Noble girl—she is an honor to New England, though I am not quite sure her race is extinct.—Cultivate a friendship for her, Bel. She is worthy of it; and hark ye, manage for me, as I would like to know her better.'

'Well, Robert, I'm ready to bargain with you. If you'll accept this invitation from Charles and Lucy Weston, I'll make a smooth path for your acquaintance with Jane.'

'Agreed. But no—let me see what it is, first. Ah, an invitation to join them in a tour of the Lakes. Yes, I'll do it. You go with them to the Springs, if you like, as I see you are bent upon it—and when I am ready I will call for you. And now remember your promise. Mind, though, Jane is to know nothing of my wish; I am to inform her of that myself.'

'Never fear me, Robert; you'll be sick enough of your folly, without my exposing you to the ridicule of such a person.'

'Bel Bailey hastened to her friend to inform her of the success of their plan.

'Robert has consented, with but a single proviso.'

'Ah, what is that?'

'Why, nothing more nore less than an introduction to Jane Franklin.'

'Jane Franklin! Is it possible! The man is beside himself.'

'So I told him; but he seemed to think he was as much in his right mind as ever.'

'That's not saying much; begging your pardon for such a remark about your brother, he is certainly the drollest man I ever knew. But you did not consent to it?'

Of course I did. Don't you see, the disease will cure itself. Had I refused, he would have insisted, and perhaps declared he would have his way at all events. So, by consenting, his opposition was not roused, and I dare say if he has not already forgotten the whole affair, he will soon.'

'Don't flatter yourself with such a conclusion. A man like your brother has a reason for his actions; and let me tell you it will end quite differently from what you anticipate.'

'Do you think so? Then perhaps you are like Robert in your notions; for he says society at large is governed by very false principles.—He thinks the petty distinctions of social position should be abolished. And, perhaps, this is his first step in the carrying out in practice the notions he has advocated.'

'Not so, exactly. True, I always felt differently towards Jane, than any other workman I ever employed, but I must say I am not fully prepared to meet her on terms of equality. But I will not talk of such a thing. Get Robert among the gaieties of Saratoga—and I'll risk it but he will be sufficiently entangled in some of its plots, to put Jane Franklin out of his head as well as his heart.' I am loth to say it, but the suspicion half crowds itself upon the mind that Lucy Weston had some designs upon Robert personally. Be that as it may, she had sufficient tact to keep it to herself, while she labored more assiduously than ever to expedite matters.'

Bel fulfilled her engagement to introduce her brother—after which he took care to manage matters to suit himself. The friends left Boston for Saratoga, giving Robert strict charge to join them as early as possible—which charge he readily agreed to fulfil. There is no necessity of your following them on the route, or even looking in upon them, as they quietly settled themselves at the 'United States.'

We will follow the fortunes of Jane, who, all unconscious of the ado she had excited, was performing her daily round of duties. After her engagement with Miss Bailey, she found herself too unwell to apply herself very closely to her occupation. By a mother's earnest entreaties she was induced to favor herself more than she thought her circumstances would warrant, yet hoped to make amends when her strength was fully recovered. If at any time she felt disposed to despond, she nerved herself anew, to the burdens of life, by frequent draughts on 'the unfailing bank of faith in the divine promises;' and meekly submitting all things to the guidance of her Heavenly Father, she found the assertion true—'My grace is sufficient for thee.'

One evening, as Jane and her mother were quietly seated at their work, they were interrupted by a rap.

'Some of the neighbors probably,' said Jane, as she ran to the door—but on opening it, who should it be but Robert Bailey.

'Pardon me,' said he, 'for this intrusion. I have long waited a sufficient excuse for calling, but am forced to confess in vain. So I have ventured this evening to do so without so much as an apology, unless you will accept an invitation to a lecture to-morrow evening as such?'

'Mr. Bailey needs no apology, I am sure,' said Mrs. Franklin, as he quietly seated himself beside her. 'I have long known you by reputation, and am happy to be favored with the opportunity for an acquaintance. As for Jane, I dare say she would esteem it a luxury to go out of an evening, as it has been a long time since she has enjoyed the pleasure. We laborers, and especially those who are alone in life, are obliged to forego many of the luxuries of intellect, from the want of proper attendance.'

'I shall esteem myself highly favored if she see fit to accept the invitation,' said Robert, bowing, and instantly averting his eyes as he caught the shadow of a deep blush creeping over her face and neck.

'It has been so long since I have been out that I have nearly forgotten the customs of people,' said Jane; 'and if Mr. Bailey will excuse'—

'No excuse, if you please—that is, unless you will allow me to come here and spend the evening with you,' said he; and half frightened at his boldness, he appealed to Mrs. F. for confirmation. The matter was finally arranged, and Oxford, after an hour of desultory conversation, Mr. Bailey took his leave, promising, however, that the next should not be his last visit.

The morrow came, and with a dear consciousness Jane prepared herself to accompany Mr. Bailey. She felt fearful lest she should be recognized by some of her old acquaintances, during the present humble condition, she would have it otherwise. However, the respectability of Mr. Bailey was unquestionable, and to appear under his protection would shield her from impertinence. Poor child! she had forgotten that her changed condition had wrought a corresponding change in her personal appearance; and but few would be able to recognize in her pale face the features of the once gay Jane Franklin of former times.

On their way to the lecture, Robert managed to tell Jane his motives for seeking a further acquaintance; assured her of his deep interest, and premature as it might seem, begged her to grant him the right to protect her through life. Such language from one like him, Jane felt was uncalled for, and at first doubted his sincerity. But it does not take long to persuade a woman she is beloved—and especially when such professions from one whose honor is unquestioned. That a heart so tried as her's had been, gladly fled for refuge to so holy a resting place we will not dispute.

The preliminaries for a permanent settlement were soon arranged, and Robert wrote his sister that she might expect him in just three weeks, adding that some of her old acquaintances would accompany him.

'Who can it be?' thought Bel.

'And who can it be?' said Miss Weston.

Their curiosity remained ungratified, however, till the coach door opened, and Mrs. Franklin and Jane, now Mrs. Bailey, stepped out. Of course there was some surprise, and a due proportion of exclamations, but Bell did not faint, nor Miss Weston go off in hysterics, though they did ill a stage.

A happier company never made the tour of the Lakes; and during one of their moonlight rambles, Bell and Lucy W. ventured to tell Robert of the plan which had been laid to entrap him—while, with profound gratitude, he thanked them for its happy fulfilment. Reader—my story is finished.

A BUTTERFLY'S MORAL.—A boy, on perceiving a beautiful butterfly, was so smitten with its gaudy colors, that he pursued it from flower to flower with indefatigable zeal; at first he attempted to surprise it among the leaves of a rose; then he endeavored to cover it with his hat as it was feeding on a daisey; now he hoped to secure it as it revelled on a sprig of myrtle; and now grew sure of his prize on perceiving it to loiter on a bed of violets: but the fickle fly still eluded his attempts. At last, observing it half buried in the cup of a tulip, he rushed forward, and, snatching at the object of his pursuit with violence, it was crushed to pieces. The dying insect, perceiving the boy chagrined at his disappointment, addressed him, with the utmost calmness, in the following words—'Behold, now, the end of thy unprofitable solicitude; and learn, for the benefit of thy future life, that pleasure, like a painted butterfly, may serve to amuse thee in the pursuit; but if embraced with too much ardor, will perish in thy grasp.'

A person threw the head of a goose on to the stage of the Bellville Theatre. Cotrn, advancing to the front, said—"Gentlemen, if any one amongst you has lost his head, do not be uneasy, for I will restore it at the conclusion of the performance."

A HIT AT SOMEBODY.—An exchange paper remarks that, in these days, "a poor man's earnings, brought home day by day, are carried out of the house on the backs of his daughters."

"OUR FIRST MEN."—A correspondent of the Boston Transcript repudiates the ordinary applications of the above expression, in a strain of wholesome rebuke, of which the following is an extract:—

'Respectability, among us, is too generally estimated by dollars and cents, whilst the true philosophy of human nature—all that *should* raise a man amongst the first of his race, is quite overlooked or forgotten. What is the first attribute of a man? We answer a spiritual, moral, and intellectual nature, and if the culture of such pre-eminent qualifications, does not raise him in the world's estimation—if, on the contrary, a mere money-making faculty is to be the mark of promotion, whilst the mind and the heart are a moral waste, an intellectual nudity—alack-a-day, for 'our first men.'"

The highest excellence is seldom attained in more than one vocation. The roads leading to distinction in separate pursuits diverge, and the nearer we approach the one, the farther we recede from the other.

DR. DAM-MANN marries people in Baltimore.

[From the Washington Union.]

THE SPIRIT OF THE WHIG PRESS.

Facts for the people.

Every day's mail brings us, in the lesser whig journals, a long list of extravagances and absurdities in political sentiment, which we do not deem it worth our while to notice. Within the last few days, however, we have seen in three leading journals—perhaps we may say *the* three leading whig journals—in different sections of the country, declarations of political sentiment and policy, which are too important to pass without comment.

We ask the people, in choosing which party they will trust, to read these manifestoes of whig purposes and feeling which we give below. They will show to every honest man's entire conviction, how desperate and reckless a faction the great whig party of days past, has now become.

Judging from these declarations, we should conclude that the whig party, driven to despair by the success of the administration, and the triumphant progress of its measures, had at last resolved *finally to cut loose* from the people, and all persons interested in the stability of our federal Union, as established at Paris, the cardinal interests of our federal Union, as established at Paris, in the simplest and most elemental principles, at ten of the any they have, which national policy. It is not too much to say, in sober strictness of speech, that the party whose leading organs can run up such ——ns of principle, as flags to fly at their ——s, ought to be called, and to be considered as the "party of desperadoes." This may be a long language. But the whigs have long since earned the appellation of the "party of expedients." Let the people judge of the nature of the expedients to which the whig leaders *now* openly show themselves ready to resort.

The New York Courier and Enquirer openly avows its desire that a national debt of 150,000,000 of dollars should be fastened upon the country in order to secure a permanent tariff of *specific duties and minimums!* Here is the Courier's language:

"*Experience has shown that* A NATIONAL DEBT IS TO US NO INJURY. All our difficulties have arisen since the payment of the last debt; and if, as all will admit, *stability in our legislation* be all-important for our prosperity, A NATIONAL DEBT IS DOUBTLESS NECESSARY. GIVE US A NATIONAL DEBT OF A HUNDRED AND FIFTY MILLIONS, and the wants of the treasury will insure us a *stable* tariff for *revenue*, which will give us all the *protection* that can be desired—not the tariff of 1842, but one of a discriminating character based upon specific duties and minimums, *with the rates of duties but little if any higher than the new tariff of Mr. Walker.*"

The National Intelligencer avows, in the strongest terms, its approbation of ANY BRITISH INTERVENTION to settle our controversy with Mexico. A greater outrage on all true American feeling has probably never been perpetrated by an American journal. Viewed in all its aspects, and in connexion with the whole course of the Intelligencer in relation to our foreign policy, this declaration rivals, if it does not surpass in odiousness, the worst atrocities of the federal press in 1812. Here is the Intelligencer's shameful language. Let it be kept before the people as the manifesto of the whig [illegible] of the whig party:

"As the war with Mexico *was begun without any adequate cause*, and is continued without any adequate object, *we believe that the whole country* (all the paying part of it, at least) will rejoice at ANY INTERVENTION which shall bring it to an early and reputable end."

But the Boston Courier, a whig journal of the very highest standing in Massachusetts, possessing, undoubtedly, the unimpaired confidence of the whig party there, goes even beyond this declaration of the Intelligencer. It affirms that OUR UNION IS WHOLLY WORTHLESS, *that it has no advantage to the free States*, and that "the flag of dissolution" is the banner under which the whigs ought at once to rally.—Here is the Boston Courier's language. Let it receive the sober attention of the people:

"THE VALUE OF THE UNION.—In a note to the editor of the Post, correcting an erroneous report of his remarks at the whig convention, Mr. G. S. Hillard says: 'I said that the annexation of Texas had, in my opinion, given us a moral right to calculate the value of the Union. I then went on to say that the value of the Union was still, however, far too great to be calculated.' We wish Mr. Hillard had gone a little further, and stated wherein this *far-too-great-to-be-calculated* value consists; and we hope he will avail himself of the use of some of the newspaper presses—ours is always at his service—to impart such desirable information to his fellow-citizens. FOR OUR OWN PART, WE SEE NO ADVANTAGE THAT THE FREE STATES DERIVE FROM THE UNION. To the slaveholders, we admit, it may be of value; for it gives them the supremacy in the national legislature, and consequently, they make just such laws as they desire for their own peculiar interests, without regard to the interests of the free States. Their senators and representatives in Congress, with the aid of the dough-faces which they can always command from the north, never fail to secure a constitutional majority in their favor, upon every question affecting southern policy; and that policy is, to extend the area of slavery over all the southern and southwestern regions of North America, and to deprive the people of the free States of the income of their labor, and make them dependent on the slave labor of the south, or on the pauper labor of Europe. It is easy enough for a man whose property consists of negroes, who never brushed his own coat, and who does not know how to help himself to a draught of water, to tell what the value of the Union is to *him*; and it is wise in him to defer the calculation. But Mr. Hillard is not such a man; and we should think he might have seen enough of the vaunted *chivalry* and *generosity* of the south to be pretty nearly ready to take his slate and pencil, and begin to figure up the account of profit and loss. We are sorry to learn from his own hand that he thinks the value too great to be calculated. What! 'A soldier, and afraid!' Why this enormous mountain, whose magnitude frightens his imagination, is less than a mole-hill—a mere shadow. It has none of the properties of matter; neither length nor breadth, neither shape nor solidity: we had almost said, no *color*; but it has the color of all shadows.—It is *black*—all over black. The blessed sun sheds no ray of light upon it, to relieve the terror of its imaginary existence. 'The value of the Union far too great to be calculated!' *Too small, you should have said. Put down your decimal point; place fifty cyphers at the right; multiply them by the same number of cyphers, and the product will give an approximation to the sum required.*

"It is *preposterous folly* for northern men to talk of the *value of the Union*. They must make up their minds to one of two things; they must submit to be governed by slave-owners, or break up this Union, which operates so unequally, and has already destroyed every fragment of political equality. If to talk of the latter appal the hearts of our young men, and shatter the nerves of the old ones, let them choose the former, and forever hereafter hold their peace. There is no alternative; and the sooner you *hoist the flag of dissolution*, or bend your knees for a negro-driver to straddle your back and tickle your sides with his whip, the sooner you will cease to feel the solicitude and responsibility of a FREE MAN."

And now, we ask any right-minded, patriotic American, have we not made out our case?—Does not the faction which can use and adopt language like this, which we have quoted from the three leading journals, deserve to be known as the "party of desperadoes?" Be it observed, we have made our quotations from whig journals in full standing and authority as such. We have not collected extravaganzas from the journals of such political maniacs as the editor of the Tribune, in New York, or Cassius M. Clay, in Kentucky. We have taken the authorized and accredited expounders of whig doctrine here at the seat of government, and in the great commercial centres of the land. And what propositions do they hold up in terms before the people? A vast and permanent national debt! The strong arm of the English government to shape our foreign policy! And finally, the worthlessness of the Union, and the black flag of dissolution hoisted as a party banner!

Comment upon all this cannot be needed.—We have put the text before the people. Let them read it, and then judge for themselves which is the national party of this country—the democratic or the whig party? With which of these parties are our institutions safe? And to which of them will a patriotic people intrust the administration of its government?

THE COURSE OF THE ADMINISTRATION WITH REGARD TO MEXICO—INCONSISTENCY OF THE OPPOSITION.

The Mexican question has become one of too absorbing an interest to drop at once.

We have before had occasion to remark upon the extraordinary unanimity that marked the commencement of the Mexican war. The war of 1812 was opposed with a great deal of vigor by a large portion of citizens, among whom were some of the principal men of the country. But even in Massachusetts, where the greatest opposition to the war of 1812 had been manifested, preparations to carry on the war with Mexico were conducted with unwonted spirit and ardor. Thousands enrolled themselves whose services could not be accepted, there being a superabundant supply of soldiers.

But as soon as it became apparent to the whigs that the administration were gaining popularity, and that the war, judging from the glorious victories of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, would result credibly to Mr. Polk and his cabinet, a system of petty carping at the policy of the administration was got up all over the country by the whig journals and whig politicians, who were evidently afraid that the administration would gain too much popularity by the Mexican war.

At this time the war was in the course of vigorous prosecution, and there was every reason to anticipate that it would be brought to a speedy termination. But forthwith a determined opposition was got up. Some of the most prominent whig Senators declaimed against the impurity of warring against a nation like Mexico, unable to defend herself. The whig press all joined in the cry, and notwithstanding that active operations were suspended, the railing against the administration still continued.

From secret information, derived from a citizen of the United States resident in Mexico, to the effect, that that country was desirous of peace, the President applied to Congress for an appropriation to enable him to enter into negotiations; an appropriation that was absolutely necessary for the purpose of treating about a lasting peace. The negotiation was proposed in pursuance of the very policy that the whigs had previously clamored against the President for not adopting. But immediately the measure was introduced into Congress, the leading whigs attacked it, and it was finally defeated by Mr. John Davis, a Senator from Massachusetts, speaking against time. The whigs then began to clamor against the administration for proposing to send a mission of peace to Mexico, declaring that our government wished to purchase an inglorious peace, notwithstanding that the President had guarantied in his message that no such use would be made of the appropriation. Notwithstanding the factious defeat of the appropriation, the President despatched a friendly message to the Mexicans, declaring the desire of this nation to be on amicable terms with her sister republic. This was in compliance with the wishes of the most ultra advocates of peace among whigs—and still there was no cessation of carping on their part. The friendly overtures of our government were rejected by Mexico; and immediately after the result was known, one of the whig journals of this city, declared by the action of a late convention to be the organ of the party in this State, sang paeons in prise of Mexico, for her spirit in rejecting our overtures. Did ever the foul spirit of partizanship drag men into such inconsistencies? Parties, it is true, must exist. Men will think differently, and it is well that it is so. But here we see men, in a matter involving the destinies of the country, organizing a factious opposition to the course of the administration, notwithstanding that that course was in direct consonance with their own previously expressed opinions.

The administration has left the opposition nothing to complain of. It has followed out the whig policy, and that policy has failed. It is now about to pursue its own, and we trust active operations against the enemy will be followed up with vigor. As to the promise of the Mexican government to lay the proposal of the United States before their Congress, which is not to assemble till December, (if indeed such a frivolous answer was in reality returned,) it was but for the purpose of procrastination. A matter of less importance would justify the convocation of a special session of Congress. Santa Anna wishes to gain time to recruit; and our government are very properly determined to allow him no respite, but to have either war or peace, and not a state of armed inactivity.

We have exhausted our peace policy with Mexico. It is now time to strike a blow that will induce her to listen to reason.

Although indifferent to the opinions of European governments, we are, nevertheless, glad that the President has not left in the power of the most peace-loving of them to cavil with our treatment with Mexico. We have shown in our treatment of that nation, an example of forbearance unprecedented in the history of any country. We find that our forbearance tends but to prolong the war, and we must now fight to conquer peace.

We understand that the offer of mediation made by the English government, was couched in the most respectful and courteous terms. We feel assured that the rejection of that offer will be characterized by a similar tone and spirit. It is not in Mr. Buchanan's nature to be outdone in politeness by Lord Palmerston.

[N. Y. Herald.

From the New Orleans Times, Sept. 25.

MEXICO—CALIFORNIA.

By the arrival yesterday of the brig P. Soule, from Havana, we have received our correspondence from Vera Cruz, as well as files of papers up to the 31st ult., which were transmitted by the British steamship Medway.

The intelligence although anterior to that received by the Princeton, nevertheless possesses some interest as indicative of the course of the Mexican government in regard to the war. Private letters state that however inclined Santa Anna may be to treat with the United States, yet that the feeling of he masses rs so much opposed to peace, that he is likely to meet with unexpected obstacles in endeavoring to come to an amicable arrangement. It is represented as his earnest desire to exert his whole influence with that body towards securing a speedy and permanent peace.

By this opportunity we have likewise received the proclamation of Commodore Sloat, commanding the Pacific squadron, to the inhabitants of California, on his taking possession of that province, &c.

To the inhabitants of California:

The central government of Mexico having commenced hostilities against the United States of America, by invading its territory, and attacking the troops of the United States stationed at the north side of the Rio Grande, with a force of seven thousand men, under the command of Gen. Arista, which army was totally destroyed and all their artillery, baggage, &c. captured on the 8th and 9th of May last, by a force of two thousand three hundred men, under the command of Gen. Taylor, and the city of Matamoras taken and occupied by the forces of the United States, and the two nations being actually at war by this transaction, I shall hoist the standard of the United States at Monterey immediately, and shall carry it throughout California.

I declare to the inhabitants of California, that although I come in arms, with a powerful force, I do not come among them as an enemy to California, but on the contrary, I come as their best friend, as henceforward California will be a portion of the United States, and its peaceable inhabitants will enjoy the same rights and privileges as the citizens of any other portion of that nation, with all the rights and privileges they now enjoy; together with the privilege of choosing their own magistrates and other officers, for the administration of justice among themselves, and the same protection will be extended to them as to any other State of the Union; they will also enjoy a permanent government, under which life, property, and the constitutional rights and lawful security to worship the Creator in a way most congenial to each one's sense of duty, will be secured; which, unfortunately, the central government of Mexico cannot afford them, destroyed as her resources are, by internal factions and corrupt officers, who create constant revolutions to promote their own interests, and oppress the people. Under the flag of the United States, California will be free from all such troubles and expenses. Consequently the country will rapidly advance and improve, both in agriculture and commerce, as of course the revenue laws will be the same in California as in all other parts of the United States—affording them all manufactures and produce of the United States, free from any duty, and all foreign goods at one quarter of the duty they now pay. A great increase in the value of real estate, and the products of California, may reasonably be expected.

With the great interest and kind feelings I know the government and people of the United States possess towards the citizens of California, the country cannot but improve more rapidly than any other on the continent of America.

Such of the inhabitants of California, whether natives or foreigners, as may not be disposed to accept the high privilege of citizenship, and to live peaceably under the free government of the United States, will be allowed time to dispose of their property and to remove out of the country, if they choose, without any restriction; or to remain in it, observing strict neutrality.

With full confidence in the honor and integrity of the inhabitants of the country, I invite the judges, alcaldes, and other civil officers, to retain their offices, and to execute their functions as heretofore, that the public tranquility may not be disturbed, at least, until the government of the territory can be more definitely arranged.

All persons holding titles of real estate, or in quiet possession of lands under color of right, shall have their titles and rights guaranteed to them. All churches, and the property they contain, in possession of the clergy of California, shall continue in the same rights and possessions they now enjoy.

All provisions and supplies of every kind, furnished by the inhabitants for the use of the United States' ships or troops, will be paid for at fair rates, and no private property will be taken for public use without just compensation at the moment.

JOHN D. SLOAT,
Commander-in-chief of the U. S. naval forces in the Pacific ocean.

U. S. SHIP SAVANNAH,
Harbor of Monterey, July 6, 1846.

From the St. Louis Union, Sept. 25.

We have received several letters from Santa Fe, giving a sketch of the condition of things at that place after the army under General Kearney had taken possession of the city. They all describe the people as apparently willing to come under the authority of the United States. Many of the citizens left before the arrival of our army, but were returning, after they were assured they had nothing to fear, and were engaged in their former occupations. We received a letter, dated August 24th, six days after the army had been in possession of the city. General Kearney was acting as governor, assisted by the former lieutenant governor. It was thought that the army would remain at Santa Fe until despatches were received from the United States, but of this no one was sure. A portion of the command was retained in the city as a guard, but a large portion was encamped, in some instances twenty miles from the general's headquarters; this was for the purpose of procuring forage for the horses. Our correspondents all describe the country as being extremely poor, and not well adapted to agricultural pursuits.

In our columns of to-day will be found a letter which gives all of much interest.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Union.

NEWS FROM SANTA FE.

SANTA FE, Aug 22, 1746.

Gentlemen:—We arrived here on the 15th inst. and marched into the city and took possession without resistance; we marched out again the same evening and encamped near the city until the next day, when the command under General Kearney quartered in the town; the two infantry companies are also here. Col. Doniphan's command is encamped about one mile out; we are all doing well—we have had three or four days rest and are beginning to want something to do. On Monday next we will commence the erection of a fort at this place; a beautiful selection has been made, and I have no doubt one will be constructed that will astonish the natives.

* * * * *

It appears there is something in the atmosphere that creates a propensity to lie; I would therefore advise you to pay no attention to what you may learn from those who have visited this city or the mountains. Before we reached here there were two places where we expected to fight; there were gaps in the mountains, where five hundred well-disciplined troops could have successfully resisted five thousand; yet no effort was made to stop us. At one of these places we were all arranged in regular order of battle—my company being next to the one in advance, every man seemed anxious for a brush; our object was if there should be an enemy, to charge through; the bugle sounded, and the way we dashed through, over rocks and ravines, was quite terrific—but when we got to the point, not a gun was fired nor a Mexican seen. The last place where we expected the enemy, we discovered that some preparations had been made for defence, but in consequence of the dissatisfaction amongst the troops of Armijo, the whole had been abandoned. Armijo left the city about thirty-six hours before our arrival, and has been moving towards the south with all despatch ever since. He sent General K. a letter, stating that he would return on the 21st; this was only used as a means to prevent pursuit. We have found several pieces of cannon, among them the one taken from the Texans. All the public property of any value was removed before we arrived;—the citizens here are becoming very well pleased with us, and seem disposed to submit cheerfully to our government, at the several towns through which we passed. At St. Jose, Vegos, and St. Miguel, General K. called the people together, and caused them to promise allegiance to the United States—he made speeches to them, and administered oaths to the different alcaldes.

General Kearney has hung our flag in front of the palace, where it proudly floats, but not very high. He was not able to get a very long pole for it; but he has had twenty men at work for several days making one, and will next week have one that will be highly creditable to us.—The General's quarters are those formerly occupied by the governor, in the palace. Captain Turner took me through this establishment, and showed me all the internal arrangements. It is very spacious and well arranged; but there is not much taste displayed in its construction.—The whole establishment is about two hundred feet front by about sixty deep; is one story high, covered with dirt, and whitewashed; there is in front a very fine piazza; and I have no doubt if you could see an engraving of it, that you would consider it rather on the magnificent order. All the houses here are built of dirt; that is, the mud is made into mortar and pressed in boxes about two feet square, and dried in the sun. They are then laid like bricks. The walls are very thick, the rooms large and pleasant. At a short distance the city looks like piles of mud thrown up in squares. Our men call it "Mud Town." I have not been much among the inhabitants, except on the streets: and if I am permitted to judge from the specimen I have seen, I should say that the women, especially, are inferior to any race I have ever seen, except the African.

The Laclede Rangers are doing well. Major Summers—under whose immediate command we are—speaks in high terms of us. There are several who are very anxious to be discharged. They have found out that *war*, or a trip to Santa Fe as a soldier, is no pleasant trip. However, on the whole, I think they have done remarkably well.

Several pieces of round shot of great lengths were seen in the city yesterday, says the Boston Post of Wednesday last.

NEW ATTORNEY GENERAL.

It is rumored that the President has tendered the appointment of Attorney General of the United States to the Hon. NATHAN CLIFFORD, of this State. If this be so, and we have no reason to doubt it, we do not hesitate to say that, in view of all the circumstances, a better selection could hardly have been made. Maine is well deserving such a notice, and the democratic party in the State will cheerfully acquiesce in the selection which the President has seen fit to make from their number. Mr. Clifford, though not far advanced in years, is by no means unknown to the country. He was for several years a member of our State Legislature, and a considerable portion of the time Speaker of the House of Representatives. He also held, for several years, the highly honorable position of Attorney General of this State, the duties of which he discharged with great faithfulness and ability, and to the universal acceptance of the people, without distinction of party. He was subsequently elected to Congress from this district, and at the end of the first term was re-elected with great unanimity. He was an active and valuable member, and for the short period he was there, acquired a reputation of which any man might be proud. His speeches will be remembered for their great array of facts and for their close and logical reasoning. Since Mr. Clifford left Congress, he has devoted himself with great assiduity to his profession, and at this time stands among the very foremost men at the bar of the State. Again we say, the President has acted wisely and judiciously in this selection, and we have no doubt it will command the generous approval of the country.—*Saco Democrat.*

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, OCTOBER 13, 1846.

"The Union—it must be preserved."

REPRESENTATIVES ELECTED.—In this County, on the 5th inst., there was no election in any of the districts except Turner and Hebron. Lebbius Allen, Democrat, was elected by a majority of 6 votes, in that district, over the combined forces of Federalism. The Democrats of Turner and Hebron have done honor to themselves and the cause in thus nobly rallying at the polls and securing the election of a firm and unwavering Democrat. We trust at the next trial in the other Districts in this County, all of which have strong Democratic majorities but one—Livermore—our friends will come together unitedly and "do likewise." The Democracy of the State expects it, and the fundamental principles of the party demand it.—We hope, therefore, that union, harmony, and concession will prevail in their councils; and that everything for the cause and nothing for men will be the watch word.

From the districts which we have heard from in the State, seven Democrats, four Whigs, and one Abolitionist have been choosen. There are 32 districts in which there is no choice, and 14 not yet heard from. The House now stands 53 Democrats, 52 Whigs and Abolitionists. Last week we reported Democrats elected in Unity, Burnham and Knox, and the Madawaska districts. Subsequently we were informed that no choice was effected in those districts at the first trial.

CAN IT BE DONE?—The duty of Democrats in those districts which have failed to elect Representatives on the second trial, never was clearer. At the last trial wherever our friends came up to the work with harmony and good feeling, they were successful.—This our friends now see and feel, and from several districts we have the gratifying assurance that at the next trial, *all will be right.* Our friends see that nothing is gained by intestine quarrels but universal disaster.—One man may injure his competitor by bringing defeat upon his party, but by doing so he effectually destroys himself. This, all admit, is suicidal; and nothing but evil attends it and administers to it. On the contrary, the most effectual way to promote his own interests, and to secure a strong and impregnable position in, and the good will of, the party, is, by *yielding personal feelings for the general good.* The man who cheerfully makes the largest concessions for the sake of harmony, looses nothing in popularity, and eventually gets rewarded by the confidence and favors of the people. All that is now wanting to secure success in these districts is for our friends to *come together* at the next trial like a band of brothers engaged in a good cause,—to throw aside and forget all bickerings and personal feelings, and leave the *isms* of the day, whose maternal parent was *Federalism*, for the grand children of *Toryism* to quarrel about,—and give "*a long pull! a* STRONG PULL!! and a PULL ALTOGETHER!!! Democratic Republicans! of "Old Oxford," *can it be done?*

LATER FROM GEN. TAYLOR—NO BATTLE YET.—New Orleans papers of Sept. 30th have Galveston dates of the 26th, but though some later intelligence from Gen. Taylor and his army had been received at that place, it does not include anything of direct importance. Gen. Taylor was reported to be within a few miles of Monterey, with 8000 troops, and Ampudia in his near vicinity with 15,000.

THE WAR.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald writes on the 6th, "that a special messenger, or message, has been despatched from the War Department this morning, direct to Gen. Taylor at Monterey, instructing him, if he has not anticipated the order, to take possession of that city with all proper speed, and to fortify it; and leaving a sufficient garrison for its protection, with the sick of his army in hospital there, to march forward without delay upon Saltillo, and onward till otherwise ordered. He is to levy upon the country for supplies, but to guard rigidly against any personal indignities upon the inhabitants, and all unauthorized invasions of their private houses are peremptorily interdicted."

It is further reported that Messrs. John Slidell and W. L. Parrott are to be sent on to accompany Gen. Taylor as peace commissioners, to treat with the Mexicans whenever they are ready.

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA.

Seven Days Later from England.

The British mail steamer Hibernia, Capt. A. Ryrie, left Liverpool Sept. 19, and arrived at Boston at half past six o'clock on Saturday morning, Oct. 3, having made the passage in less than fourteen days.

The accounts from all parts of the country, more especially from Ireland, give the most gloomy picture of the potato crops. Every where the blight seems general, and science is confounded in ascertaining the cause. But not only in these islands is the evil experienced, it seems to be general wherever the esculent has been cultivated.

In the absence of more stirring events, attention is again being called to the social and physical evils of the laboring classes. During the session of Parliament, which has just terminated, an act was passed enabling parochial and municipal authorities to raise a rate for the erection of baths for the people. The act is admirable in conception and spirit, and will, it is to be hoped, be carried out on a large scale.

A letter from Hamburg says,—The commercial policy of the Zollverein has completely failed with respect to the United States. The Congress at Washington has rejected the project of a treaty as disadvantageous and insufficient. With regard to Brazil it has been found impossible to agree as to the principles of a project.

Accounts from India state that the cholera had disappeared from the Kurrachee, in Scinde, but was raging at Hyderabad, where the deaths are 100 daily. Among those who died in camp was Lieut Napier, nephew of the governor. The number of deaths from the 14th to the 30th of June, was 10,000, of whom 500 were Europeans.

Renewed hostilities with the Sikhs were spoken of. Ghoolaub Singh had refused to pay the subsidies he had guarantied, and, it was said, was preparing to assert his independence. The capital of the Punjaub and the army were in a ferment.

A man has been convicted of murdering no fewer than five females at Lahore for the sake of robbing them of their jewels; he was subjected to the severest torture, then roasted on a slow fire, and finally blown up with gunpowder as life was becoming extinct.

The misgovernment which has long existed, and atrocity which from time to time has threatened the Nizam's dominions, continue as they have been for years. The public treasury is exhausted, trade languishes, and everything suffers.

The Arabs made an attack on some of the guards near Aden on the night of the 18th of August, but were gallantly repulsed with a loss of seven killed and a considerable number wounded.

Mehemet Ali arrived at Alexandria Aug. 24th, where he was received with every demonstration of respect.

Dates from Constantinople to the 27th of Aug., and Malta 2d Sept. The cholera had reached Tehrall and various other cities of Persia. The populace at Erzeroom continued in the same state of agitation, so that the Persian embassy had to be protected by double guards. The insurrection at Lazistan had been put down. Takir Bey had been removed from the post of grand customer, because he couldn't make the duties yield enough, and was succeeded by Sarim Effendi, late ambassador to London.

A man in Nova Scotia says he has discovered a remedy for the potato rot, but can't divulge it without government pays him for it. The English papers think the United States ought to contribute.

Fruits of Free Trade.—The customs receipts at Liverpool have increased within the last few weeks to such an extent as to astonish the officers in the long room.—The daily receipts at the customs until lately, reached £7000 to £8000; whereas the receipts on several days recently have been £13,000 to £14,000. Remembering that raw materials and other articles which form the most bulky part of commerce, are now mostly "free," what a wondrous expansion of trade is involved in the one "fact."

Beet Root a substitute for Potatoes.—Beet root cannot be too much recommended to the notice of mankind as a cheap and salubrious substitute for the now failing and diseased potato. It is strongly recommended to bake instead of boiling them, when they will be found to afford a delicious and wholesome food

Mr. King, the American minister at the court of France, has resigned his functions, and having quitted his hotel in the Faubourg St. Germain, awaits only the reply to a dispatch he has forwarded to the cabinet at Washington.

It is a remarkable fact, that, whilst we hear of the potato disease in every other part of the world, in the Shetland Islands, the poorest of soils, the Ultima Thule of Britain, it is unknown.

FRANCE.—*Paris, Sept.* 17.—The news of the closing proceedings in Congress, with Mr. Polk's proposal of peace to Mexico, gave rise to considerable comment in the Parisan journals. The Journal des Debats, the government organ, contented itself with *remarking* that "without doubt the new direction given to the policy of the United States towards Mexico must be ascribed to offers of mediation made by England." The Epoque, which is understood to speak the sentiments of M. Guizot, and to be under his special control, gave a long article on the subject. "After having," said the Epoque, "provoked hostilities by sending an army to the Mexican territory, and after having occupied some towns, the American President has undertaken negotiations for peace."

Many of the newspapers have given articles about the recent alterations in the American tariff. The National, the republican organ, says they bear severely upon France, but have been adopted as a vengeance against M. Guizot for his dabbling in the Texas business. The Constitutionnel gravely states the like absurdity.

The whole of the Oregon territory, both English and American, has been divided by the Pope into eight dioceses. M. Blanchet, a Frenchman, heretofore bishop in Oregon, has been nominated archbishop of the whole country. Two of the eight dioceses are only filled up at present, one by a brother of the archbishop, the other by his vicar-general. At the end of this month, the archbishop will leave Paris accompanied by twelve missionaries and eight nuns. He hopes also to obtain the assistance of four Jesuits, and four brethren of the christian schools. He has been received with much respect by Louis Philippe.

SPAIN.—*Madrid, Sept.* 14.—On the 14th inst the Cortes assembled. The Queen went to the Cortes and read a speech, in which she announced her intended marriage with the Infante Don Francisco d'Assis, as well as that of her sister with the Duke of Montpensier. It was well received by the Cortes.

BELGIUM.—*Brussels, Sept* 15.—Nothing of domestic interest. The newspapers have made some comments on the American tariff. They say it proves that the U. States are not finally decided between protection and free trade; but they doubt not that they will shortly declare for the latter. One journal says they are too enlightened not to follow the glorious example of England; and the same print makes the admission—rarely extorted from a foreigner—that the people of Great Britain and the United States march inevitably at the head of all nations.

PRUSSIA.—The king has given orders that the persons implicated in the late Polish outbreak shall be judged in an open court. This is an immense stride towards liberty in a country where all judicial proceedings have been shrouded in the closest secrecy.

SWITZERLAND.—*Geneva, Sept.* 12.—The diet continues its sittings. It has again empowered negotiations to be pursued with foreign nations, especially transatlantic ones, for treaties of commerce on free trade principles. Some remarks have been made on the projected treaties with the United States, but they are not of any importance. The discussion is opened on the alliance of the seven Catholic cantons.

POLAND.—The trial of the Poles was to commence on the 1st of Oct. The debates are to be public. The number of the accused is not given. The enthusiasm of Young Poland for Russia seems to have subsided, and antipathy to have taken its place. Martial law, which has been proclaimed in the districts of Bialiste, Keida and Grodno, as well as the banishment of numerous Poles to Siberia, has operated the change. A letter from Warsaw states that the emperor of Russia was expected there, and that his majesty would probably attend the camp in Silesia. Apartments have been prepared for him, although his visit has not been officially announced. The first act for the colonization of the Jews in the grand duchy of Posen has been drawn up. The corporation rights were first taken into consideration, without which they cannot possess landed property. The first rabbi and the president of the police are at the head of the establishment.

MOROCCO.—The Gazette du Midi publishes the following letter from a correspondent, dated Tangiers, August 24:—"We are at the eve of great events. Abd-el-Kader, assuming the title of defender of the faith, has declared the emperor of Morocco unfit to reign, and is exciting the population to accept Muly Edris, a descendant of the imperial family, as their true and legitimate sovereign. Edris is already near Fez, with an immense number of partisans, and the first shock with the troops of the government may produce an active war, to which France and England cannot remain indifferent." The Esprit Public states that 10,000 Moors have ranged themselves under the banners of Abd-el-Kader, who, after having recomposed his Deira, had taken possession of Taza, and was threatening Fez. The entire Moorish population received the powerful marabout with marks of triumph, and the hour of the deposition of the Emperor Alderaham appeared to be near.

MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES.

The following, from the London Times, gives a good idea of English opinion in regard to Mexico and the United States:

"The intelligence just received from Mexico will increase the disgust with which the conduct of the people of that country has long been viewed, and will greatly diminish the sympathy hitherto felt for them on account of the ill treatment they have experienced at the hands of the American government. There is no possibility of helping those who are unwilling to help themselves; and such appears to be the condition of the Mexicans. They are wasting upon internal discord the little energy and limited resources they possess, while standing almost in the presence of a powerful enemy. We might with justice cease to feel an interest in the fate of a country so perversely bent upon its own ruin, were it not that our own commerce is suffering severely from the present condition of the relations between the U. States and Mexico. A squabble, however contemptible, which impedes the progress of trade on the part of neutrals, and renders private property liable to those dangers that inseperable from a state of domestic anarchy—such a contention between two litigants, who seem both unable to bring the quarrel to an end, is a nuisance which a third party should be allowed to terminate. Friendly offers of mediation have already been made by our late as well as our present minister for foreign affairs; but the United States and Mexico seem disposed to fight it out—a process which threatens to prove exceedingly tedious. On one side we find large resources injudiciously applied, and on the other internal discord dividing the force that needs the utmost concentration to give it the smallest chance of proving successful.

We can scarcely hope for the triumph of the Mexican cause, after the specimens we have seen of the incapacity of the Mexican people to provide efficiently for their own government. Were they to retain their nominal independence, it is only too probable that they would continue to be slaves of that spirit of vacillation which subjects them to a constant change of rulers, and dooms the country to a condition practically amounting to anarchy. No sooner does the last new president turn his back on the seat of government, than, almost in a night, there springs up in his place some mushroom rival.—He, in his turn, is superseded by another, equally rapid in growth, and with as little hold on the ground it occupies. Santa Anna has by this time returned to such power as can be held by the nominal head of a body whose members cannot be brought to co operate in any sustained effort for their general benefit. He is said to be determined on continuing the war; but it is not improbable that, with the fatal tendency to disunion which prevails among the people, their sentiments may take a pacific turn when the president is known to be bent on an opposite policy.

The downfall of Paredes cannot be deplored, for in the midst of the crisis to which Mexico has been exposed, with conquest threatening from abroad, and every social evil preying on the vitality of the country at home, the president who has just been displaced remained inactive, if not indifferent. His imbecility, which might have kept him harmless under ordinary circumstances, rendered him wholly unfit to retain the office of president in a country whose greatest evil is the want of a strong government. If Santa Anna can supply such a desideratum, his restoration will be a happy event, of which not only Mexico itself, but all who are interested in its commerce, will speedily feel the benefit. Whether the war is to be continued or concluded, a strong government is equally essential to the security of neutrals, who will naturally feel disposed to sympathize with that party which affords them most efficiently the protection to which they are entitled. The cabinet of the U. States is scarcely to be blamed for evincing an indisposition to negotiate with men who, though nominally rulers today, may be deposed and treated as traitors to-morrow. A country must be itself united before it can inspire the confidence of those who are disposed to become its allies, or obtain the respect of such as are in the position of its enemies. Mexico can neither make an honorable peace, nor prosecute a war with the chance of success, until its interests are placed in the protection of an efficient executive."

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Herald says it has been determined to attack Tampico, and that Gen. Patterson will advance with 5000 men with all speed; the naval forces to cooperate. Gen. Jesup was to go south immediately to superintend the arrangements.

Mr. John Harvey, Merchant, of Palmyra, Maine, hung himself at his residence on Tuesday week. He has left a wife and three children.

Mr Hoyt, who was shot at Richmond, Va, may possibly recover, and the examination of Messrs Myers and Burr has been postponed.

Gen. Kearney's proclamation on taking possession of Santa Fe is published; he will hold New Mexico on both sides of the Del Norte with its original boundaries; absolves the inhabitants from all allegiance to Mexico; will protect religious rights, and persons and property against the Eutaws and other hostile Indians; but will punish those who retain arms against our troops, and confiscate their estates. The present laws to be continued till the United States provide a free government, which will be as soon as possible.

The proclamation of Com. Sloat, to the people of California, may be found in to-day's paper.

THE CAPTURE OF NEW MEXICO.—Those who have been disposed to blame the government and our brave officers and men in Mexico for not pushing the war more vigorously, may find some consolation in the fact that, in the short space of fifty days, the army under General Kearney had been marched nearly nine hundred miles over a desert country, and conquered a portion of the enemy's territory containing 80,000 souls, without firing a gun.

The Maine Farmer publishes a letter purporting to be from Fifield Esty, who lately escaped from the Jail in Augusta, where he was imprisoned on the charge of forgery. The letter bears date Boston, Oct. 3d, 1846. Esty says he is about to embark for a foreign land; that he never intended to defraud anybody by his forgeries; and if his life is spared, and success attends his future efforts, he will repay to the last mill all who may have lost by him.

TREASURE FOUND.—The Barnstable Patriot says that two men belonging to Nantucket, discovered on the shores of that island a few days since, after an unusually low ebb tide, a cask, the head showing itself a little above the surface of the water, and which they found, on extricating it from its bed, to contain 5,000 *Spanish dollars!* It is thought to be a part of the cargo of a brig wrecked at that place more than fifteen years ago.

☞ We ask the reader's attention to and consideration of an article in to-days paper from the Washington Union, entitled "*The Spirit of the Whig Press.*" It is worth reading, and proves most conclusively the treasonable disposition of the leaders of the Whig party.

The New York Convention have struck out of the Constitution the section excluding Ministers of the Gospel from holding office; and laid on the table the subject of securing to married women the control of their own property.

The grand jury of Nantucket have indicted Barker Burnell for embezzling $100,000 of the funds of the bank that he was cashier of. Rufus Choate is his counsel; and the court is now trying the matter.

There are women from whom incessant tears of anger swell forth at imaginary wrongs; but of contrition for their own delinquencies, not one.

☞ The October Term of the Probate Court will be holden at the Probate Office on Tuesday next.

☞ There will be public, religious services in the Court House, Sunday, Oct. 18th.

IS YOUR LIVER DISEASED,

You may find relief if you will but try in time. Our Agent has just received the following:

New Jersey, Bordentown, Oct. 25, 1845.

Mr. Seth W. Fowle,

Dear Sir: I am well aware that persons of every age, sex, and condition in life, in every part of the country, have used, and been benefitted, by

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

My own life has been twined with it. My father's and my mother's family were both consumptive. My father, mother, and a sister, died with that fatal disease. For some years I have been predisposed to it myself. About one year ago I was quite sick for a number of weeks, confined to my bed when the pain in my side would allow me to lay. My physician pronounced my disease Liver Complaint; my liver was very much enlarged, I raised blood several times; the pain in my side was so severe that the cars passing in the street by the door affected me. I was cupped, bled, and had various other remedies applied, but all to no purpose; I got no relief; at last my physician said he could not cure me. I expected to die soon, but providentially I heard of, and obtained a bottle of your Balsam, which relieved me at once. I was encouraged to persevere in using it, until I took four or five bottles, which saved my life and cured me. My health is now good. For Liver Complaints I believe it is a most certain cure.

Signed, MARTHA H BECHTEL.

I am acquainted with Mrs. Bechtel; her statement is true.

Signed by WHITALL STOKES, Druggist.

MARRIED.

In Andover, Mr. Henry R. Cushman, of Norway, to Miss Barbara A. Gregg, of Andover.

In Bethel, Mr. Sargent G. Kendall, to Miss Fransina Sarborn, both of Bethel.

In Bridgton, Mr. George F. Foster, of Harrison, to Miss Ann Osgood, of Bridgton.

In Portland, Mr. Geo. W. Frost, of Bridgton, to Miss Mary Martin, of Bangor.

DIED.

In this town, 25th ult., Mr. Lewis Follett, aged 60 years, 7 months.

In Bangor, Mrs. Sarah Plaisted, 62.

In Old Town, Thomas Bartlett, Esq., 57.

In Bath, John Masters, 76.

In Bangor, Maj. Wm. Hammett, 62.

In Portland, 7th inst., Mr. Aaron D. Lowell, of the firm of Robinson & Lowell, aged 35 years.

Farm for Sale,

SITUATED in the town of Windham, County of Cumberland, ten miles from Portland and three miles from Windham Hill, on the main road from Waterford to Portland. Said Farm consists of fifty acres of good land, suitably divided into tillage, mowing and pasturage; cuts annually 25 tons of English Hay.—Buildings in good repair. Has two wells of good water, one at the House and one at the Barn.

Terms liberal, and possession given immediately if required.

Also—About nineteen acres of Wood land lying one half mile from the above Farm, on the West side of Duck Pond.

For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, on the premises, or of CAPT. B. C. CUMMINGS, of Paris.

DANIEL HUZZEY.

Windham, Oct. 12, 1846. 23

☞ Norway Advertiser please copy.

Real Estate at Auction.

BY virtue of License from the Hon. Jon Parker, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at

PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the dwelling-house occupied by Joseph Towle, Jr., in Porter, in said County of Oxford, on Saturday, the 21st day of November next, at ten o'clock A. M.,—All the Real Estate of which WILLIAM TOWLE, Esquire, late of Porter, in said County of Oxford, deceased, died seized and possessed in the State of Maine, or so much thereof as will produce the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, including the reversion of the Widow's Dower, if necessary, for the payment of the just debts of the deceased, charges of administration and incidental charges.

JOSEPH G. TOWLE, Administrator.

Porter, Oct 8, 1846. 23

More Proofs!

"The cry is still, they come."

EVERY mail brings tidings of their success.—From East to the remotest West—from Canada on the North to Mexico and the West Indies on the South—all are unanimous in their praise. Of a medicine so universally known and esteemed as

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS,

it is hardly necessary to speak in detail. At no period of its history has the reputation of that medicine stood higher, and we may say that no reputation is likely to be more enduring. Adapted to all constitutions, to every form of disease, and to all climates, Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are, above every other medicine, fitted for the use of man under whatever circumstances he may be placed. At sea or on land, at home or abroad, in summer's heat or winter's cold, with a common regard to the conditions of health, and with Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills at hand, there is no excuse for being sick, unless the constitution be utterly irreclaimable.

As our object is to state where the genuine medicine can be obtained, rather than to give it an extended notice—which our limits forbid—we shall merely subjoin one or two of the numerous testimonials that have just come to hand. Hundreds of the same kind might be added, but we are sure the public will save us the trouble of arranging them.

Extract of a letter from Hernando, Mississippi.

"To W. Wright—Your Pills have given universal satisfaction, and are justly very popular. I can sell from 30 to 40 dozens annually if I could be supplied. Yours,

WM. HENRY JOHNSTON, Agent."

It ought here to be remarked that the medicine has been but recently introduced into Mississippi.

Extract of a letter from Jersey Shore, Penn.

"The Indian Vegetable Pills excel every thing of the Kind ever offered to the public in this section of the country, notwithstanding the combined efforts of some few unprincipled mercenaries to put them down.

S. WINCHESTER & SON."

Extract of a letter from the Editor of the Pittsburg Chronicle.

"I have myself *used* your pills, and am satisfied of their beneficial effects in various diseases."

The following highly respectable store keepers have been duly appointed agents for the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.

THOMAS CROCKER, *Paris; John M. Deshon, Canton; Winslow Hall, Hartford; Ephraim Atwood, Buckfield; Charles Durell, Oxford; Wm. F Welch, Welchville; John Blake & Son, Turner, East Village; Jotham Goodnow, Waterford, North Village; Joseph Nelson, Waterford, South Village; Alpheus Spring, Hiram; H. C. Barwell, Fryeburg; Benj. Nevers, Sweden; J H. Longley & Co, Albany; Ira C. Kimball, Bethel; J. & W. Stevens, Greenwood; Alanson Briggs, Mechanic Falls; J. H Wardwell, Rumford Corner; Joshua Graham, Rumford Centre; Alvan Bolster, Rumford Falls; Lewis Crockett, Andover; James M Dolloff, Mexico; D. W. O'Brion, Fryeburg North; James Walker, Lovell; C. L. Eustis, Dixfield; E. M. Carter & Co, East Bethel; and by agents in every village and town in the State.*

SPECIAL NOTICE.

In consequence of the passage of an Act by the recent Legislature of Maine, unjustly requiring the publication of the recipes of all proprietary medicines, after the first of January next, the public would do well to **purchase immediately an ample supply** of the above celebrated medicine, as it MAY NOT BE LONG that the opportunity will be afforded in the State of Maine. The sinister intentions of designing men will thus for a time be defeated. The medicine, if kept dry, will be good for years. The act we pronounce most *unjust*, because it requires a valuable secret to be put into the hands of one's *professional enemies*. This no one will do; and thus the poor man will be compelled to pay for the visits of a doctor, instead of doctoring himself, as he now does at small expense.

Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of **Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills**, Wholesale and Retail, No. 169 Race Street, Philadelphia; No. 288 Greenwich Street, New York; and No. 198 Tremont Street, Boston.—3m Oct. 13.

To the Hon. Court of County Commissioners for the County of Kennebec.

THE undersigned, Agents for and in behalf of the town of Leeds, respectfully represent that a discontinuance or alteration of the highway located on the petition of Morrill Cole and others, or a part of it, between Welcome's Bridge and Monmouth line, by taking a more northerly route, would greatly facilitate the public travel, and cause a saving in the expense of making and keeping said highway in repair. We therefore pray your honors will have concurrent action with the County Commissioners for the County of Oxford, and proceed to view, discontinue or alter the same located highway, as here prayed for.

STILLMAN HOWARD, SAMUEL MORE, URIAH FOSS, } Agents for the town of Leeds.

Leeds, August 25th, 1846.

STATE OF MAINE.

KENNEBEC, ss.—Court of County Commissioners, August Term, 1846, held by adjournment, on the sixth day of October, 1846.

ON the Petition aforesaid, satisfactory evidence having been received that the Petitioners are responsible, and ought to be heard touching the matter set forth in said petition, it is Ordered, That the County Commissioners of the County of Oxford be requested to meet the Commissioners of this County at Stephen Welcome's store, in Leeds, in said County of Kennebec, on Tuesday, the seventeenth day of November next, at ten o'clock A. M. for the purpose of thence proceeding to view the route mentioned in said petition; immediately after which view, a hearing of the parties and witnesses will be had, and such further measures taken in the premises as the Commissioners shall adjudge to be proper. And it is further ordered, that notice be given to all persons and corporations interested, of the time, place and purposes of said meeting, by causing attested copies of said petition and of this order thereon, to be served upon the County Attorney and Chairman of the County Commissioners of said County of Oxford, and upon the respective Clerks of the towns of Turner, Leeds Monmouth and Greene, and also posted up in three public places in each of said towns, and published in the Age, being the public newspaper issued by the printer to the State, and in the Kennebec Journal, a newspaper printed in the County of Kennebec, and the Oxford Democrat, printed in the County of Oxford. All of said notices to be served, posted up and published thirty days at least before the time of said meeting, that all corporations and persons interested may attend and be heard, if they see cause.

Attest: W. M. STRATTON, Clerk.

A true copy of the Petition and order of Court thereon.

23 Attest: W. M. STRATTON, Clerk.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

SARAH EUSTIS,

late of Mexico, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to CHS. L. EUSTIS.

Dixfield, September 15, 1846. 23

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Paris, Maine, October 1, 1846—Andrews, Sampson—Berry, A W. B. Esq.—Crane, Thaddeus—Cole, Miss Eunice—Cushman, Ebenezer 2—Crocker, Miss Hannah—Daniels, S. P. Esq.—Deering, Mark 2—Dunham, Col Sampson—Gray, Miss Emeline—Hutchins, Cyrus—Howe, James F. 2—Holt, Johnson C.—Hall, John C—Lurvey, David—Marston, Nathaniel B—Marble, J C—Mathews, Asa—Merrill, J. C.—Mills, William—Osgood, Apollos—Poor, Mrs. Rachael—Partridge, Mrs Sarah—Porter, David—Prentiss, Joseph W.—Phelps Cordon B. Esq.—Robbins, Miss Clara A.—Ryerson, Samuel—Ripley, Orison—Ryerson, Job—Shurtleff, A K 2—Sweat, Ephraim B.—Simpson, Miss Abigail S.—True, Clark P Esq.—Thayer, Alexander, Esq.—Waterhouse, Stephen S.—Waterhouse, Charles C.—Yeaton, Miss Abby.

G. WASHINGTON MILLETT, P M

To the Hon, the Court of County Commissioners for the County of Oxford next to be holden in said County of Oxford at Paris, on the second Tuesday of May, 1846.

YOUR Petitioners humbly show that a town way from the town line between Oxford and Minot, near Reuben Verrill's house in said Oxford, to Galen Soul's house in said town of Oxford, would be of great public convenience. That the Selectmen of said town, after notice and hearing of the parties, have laid out such way, and reported the same to the town at a public meeting of the inhabitants duly notified and warned. Yet the town has unreasonably refused and delayed to allow and approve said town way laid out by the Selectmen aforesaid and to put the same on record.—Wherefore, your Petitioners considering themselves aggrieved by such delay and refusal, pray that your Honors would, agreeably to law in such cases made and provided, accept and approve as said town way, and direct the same to be recorded in the Books of said town, or make such alteration as you shall think best.

JACOB M. HACKETT & 4 others.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:

At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of September, A. D. 1846.

ON the foregoing Petition, Ordered, that the Petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested, that the County Commissioners will meet at the dwelling house of Jacob M. Hackett, in said Oxford, on Thursday, the twelfth day of November next, at ten o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the Petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing notice of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon to be served on the Clerk of said town of Oxford, and by posting up like copies in three public places in said town of Oxford, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be made, served, and posted, at least, thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

A true copy of said Petition and Order thereon.

22 Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS, JACOB BANCROFT, of Bethel, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, by his deed of Mortgage dated September 2d, A. D. 1845, conveyed to FRANKLIN CROSS, of Albany, in said County, a certain part of the Lot of land Numbered twenty-seven in the Fourth Range of Lots in said Bethel, which said part the said Cross, by his deed, conveyed to the said Bancroft; which said Mortgage is recorded in Book 75, page 3d, Oxford County Records. Whereas, the above described Mortgage, together with the debts due on the same, was assigned to me by said Cross, for a valuable consideration. I hereby, as assignee, claim possession of the above Mortgaged premises, (the condition of said Mortgage having been broken,) and give this public notice to foreclose the same, agreeably to the Statute in such case made and provided.

ABERNETHY GROVER.

Bethel, Oct. 1, 1846. 3w22

Tavern-House and Store for Sale.

The new and spacious Tavern-House, Stable, Store, Potash, &c., recently occupied by A. Prentiss & Co., in the village of Lee, in the county of Penobscot, near the Academy, and on a new and rapidly increasing line of travel and business, will be sold at a great bargain and on reasonable terms of payment; it being so circumstanced that it will be sold much under its real value.

This will be found one of the best stands in the county for a tavern, boarding house, and store, and the buildings are not inferior to any in the county, out of Bangor, and the location pleasant.

Inquire at the premises, or of

H. E. PRENTISS, at Bangor.

October 6, 1846. 3m22

GRAVE STONES,

MARBLE AND SLATE, GRANITE MONUMENTS, TOMB TABLES, &C.,

Of the first quality and superior style of Lettering.

THE subscriber would inform the public generally that he has a workman of taste and much experience in the Stone Business, and has constantly in his Shop at South Paris, a large assortment of STONE, which he will sell cheaper than can be bought in the State.

Persons desirous of purchasing, are invited to call and examine the Stone and Prices for themselves.

PRODUCE received in payment for Stone. Orders carefully and promptly attended to.

DAVID ADAMS.

PETER HOLDEN, AGENT.

South Paris, September 29, 1845. 3m21

Silver Spoon Manufactory,

BANKS & HATCH,

NO. 72, EXCHANGE STREET,

Portland,

HAVE constantly on hand, of their own manufacture, an extensive assortment of

SILVER TEA & TABLE, DESSERT, SUGAR, MUSTARD AND SALT SPOONS,

Which are warranted to be of the very best quality. Purchasers from the country are respectfully invited to call and examine. Also for sale at the lowest prices—

Gold & Silver Lever, Lepine and common Watches. Gold Finger Rings, Breast Pins, Bracelets, Pens and Pencils; Brittania Ware; Pocket Cutlery; Plated Spoons; Butter Knives; Pocket Books; Purses and Purse Trimmings; Card Cases; Silver Thimbles; do. Pencils; Silver, Shell & Horn & Ivory Combs; Spectacles, for all ages in Gold, Silver, and common bows; Silver nursing Tubes; Dress & common Pins; Hair Brushes; Perfumery, &c., &c., &c., &c.,

ALSO—

Mathematical Instruments,

Surveyors' Compasses; Pocket do.; Protracters; Surveyors' Chains; Gunter's Scales, Dividers, &c. &c. &c.

N. B. The following articles are repaired in the most careful manner: WATCHES & JEWELRY—SURVEYORS' COMPASSES, CHAINS & INSTRUMENTS—SPECTACLES.

☞ SILVER SPOONS manufactured to order.

September 1, 1846. ia3m

Wanted,

ONE or TWO Apprentice Girls to work at the Tailoring business. L. W. DENNEN.

Paris Hill, May 25th, 1846. tf2

DENTISTRY, DENTISTRY.

FILLING, Separating, Cleaning and Setting Artificial Mineral Pivot Teeth, done by

T. H. BROWN, Paris-Hill.

Price.—Filling with Gold, from	50 cts to	$1,00.
do Tin Foil,	25	50.
Cleaning set of Teeth,	50	1,00.
Setting Pivot Teeth,	$1,00	1,50, &2,00

Work warranted.—March 28 tf 47

PROBATE NOTICES.

At a Court of Probate held at Dixfield, within and for the County of Oxford, on the fifteenth day of September in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-six—

ELI EDMONDS, surviving partner of AMOS GARDNER, late of Dixfield, in said County, deceased, having presented the first account of the Partnership affairs so far as said Estate is concerned,—

It was *Ordered*, that the said Partner give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the third Tuesday of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

21 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Dixfield, within and for the County of Oxford, on the fifteenth day of September in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-six—

SAMUEL MORRILL, Administrator of the estate of Amos Gardner, late of Dixfield, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,—

It was *Ordered*, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the third Tuesday of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

21 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS, EDMUND WENTWORTH, of Denmark, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, by his deed of mortgage dated August 8th, A. D. 1842, conveyed to JACOB FROST, of Denmark aforesaid, a certain tract or parcel of land situated in said Denmark, described as follows, viz:—

Beginning at a hemlock tree, marked, on the bank of Little Moose Pond (so called) on the north line of Lot No. 3 of the Academy land, in said town, and run north seventy degrees east, on the line of said lot to the corner of Alfred Benton's land to an oak tree spotted; then south twenty degrees east, on the line of said Benton's land to a stake and stones: thence westerly on said Benton's line to the centre of the brook running between Alfred Benton's and Josiah Davis' land; thence down the centre of said brook to Moose Pond; meaning to convey all that part of Lot No. 3, lying on the east of said brook, being about forty acres more or less:—being the same premises recorded in Book 24, Page 305, Oxford Record's Western District.

And whereas, the above described Mortgage, together with the debt due on the same was assigned to me by said Frost, for a valuable consideration, which assignment is recorded in Book 23, Page 525, Oxford Records Western District, I hereby as assignee claim possession of the above mortgaged premises, the condition of said Mortgage having been broken, and give this public notice to foreclose the same, agreeably to the Statute in such case made and provided.

JOSIAH KNIGHT.

Fryeburg, September 20th, 1846 3w21

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss: September 10th, 1846.

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public Auction at the Inn of Samuel R. Holland, on Canton Point, on Saturday, the 31st day of October next, at one o'clock P. M., unless redeemed prior, (viz.)

All the right JOHN HEARSEY has to redeem, under a sale made by me on the third day of August last, whereby I sold all said Hearsey's right to redeem the Farm on Canton Point recently occupied by said Hearsey and generally known as the Joseph Holland Farm and Stand.

Said Farm having been mortgaged to Jotham Bush, of Boston, Mass., in June, A. D. 1844; also to S. R. & E. Trott, Jr., in October, A. D. 1844, for one thousand dollars on each mortgage.

(20) JOHN M. EUSTIS, Deputy Sheriff.

Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad.

SUBSCRIBERS to the Capital Stock of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad, residing in the following towns, are notified that receipts for the first assessment on their shares are deposited with the following gentlemen, who are authorized to receive and receipt for said assessments from persons residing in the several towns set against their names, to wit:

RUFUS TUCKER, Jr., for Norway and Oxford.
STEPHEN EMERY, for Paris, Hebron and Sumner.
OTIS C. BOLSTER, for Rumford and Andover.
GILMAN CHAPMAN, for Bethel and Albany.
DR. CHARLES MILLETT, for Poland and Minot.

CHAS E BARRETT, *Treasurer*

Portland, Aug 20, 1846. 1y

BOOK STORE.

THE subscriber keeps constantly for sale a large and general assortment of Books and Stationery, among which are all the School Books in common use in Schools and Academies, such as Grammars, Arithmetic, Algebra, History, Geography, Astronomy, Philosophy, Chemistry, &c., &c.

ALSO—A prime assortment of

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

from which Public, Social, Sunday School, and Private Libraries can be supplied on reasonable terms, and of a character to suit the various tastes and wishes of the reading community generally.

Large Quarto, Duodecimo, and Pocket Bibles; Testaments, Hymn-Books; paper, ink, quills, steel pens, wafers, paper-folders, sand-boxes, seals, &c.

A good variety of **BLANKS**,

such as Warrantee, Quitclaim, Mortgage, Administrator's, Collector's and Guardian's Deeds, Sheriff's Receipts, Sheriff's Returns, Executions, Writs, and many others that are in common use.

—ALSO—

PAPER HANGINGS,

of different figures, qualities and prices to suit customers.

Glass Ware, Maps of the State of Maine, and many other articles, too numerous to particularize in a short advertisement. For further particulars, Ladies and Gentlemen, please call and examine for yourselves, or enquire of BENJ. WALTON

Paris-Hill, May 5th, 1846. 0y52

P S. The subscriber hereby tenders his sincere thanks to his friends and customers and the public generally for a generous share of patronage, and humbly solicits a continuation of such favors, except a very few individuals, whose sum it is to run in debt and never pay—such cases are respectfully invited to call somewhere else. B W

Plumbe National Daguerrian Gallery

—AND—

Phonographers Furnishing Depot.

AWARDED the Gold and Silver Medals, Four First Premiums, and Two Highest Honors at the National, the Massachusetts, the New York, and the Pennsylvania Exhibitions, respectively. For the best specimen Colored Daguerreotypes and best apparatus ever exhibited.

Portraits taken in exquisite style, without regard to weather. Instructions given in the art.

A large assortment of Apparatus and Stock always on hand, at the lowest cash prices

New York, 151 *Broadway*; Philadelphia, 136 Chesnut St.; Boston, 75 Court, and 58 Hanover Sts; Baltimore, 205 Baltimore St; Washington, Pennsylvania Avenue; Providence, R.I., Merchants' Hall; Cincinnati, Fourth and Walnut, and 140 Main Sts; Saratoga Springs, Broadway; Paris, 127 Fourth Street; Liverpool, 72 Church St.

July 7, 1846 1y

Dr. Wood's
SARSAPARILLA AND WILD CHERRY
BITTERS,

For the permanent removal of all such diseases as take their rise in an Impure Blood, Impaired Digestion, Morbid state of the Liver and Stomach, Weakness of the Nervous System, and a disordered Habit of the Constitution generally.

DR. WOOD'S Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters, have already, by their substantial excellence, won a degree of public favor and patronage, which puts them beyond the need of recommendation. Being faithfully prepared of the most excellent materials, they can be fully confided in by all in need of a tonic, aperient or alterative remedy. Sarsaparilla takes a high rank among Physicians and all others in the list of evacuative agents, and it is this fact which has rendered it so deservedly popular over all other medicines of the day. In Dr. Wood's standard preparation, it is warranted to be found in great purity and strength, and gaining much by its union with the Wild Cherry, a tonic of the first order. This happy combination is the only one ever made of these articles, and founded as it is on the best medical principles, and their virtues extracted by a rigid chemical analysis, experience has shown its unusual power and efficacy.

This preparation will be found on trial, to be a sure and speedy remedy for the diseases enumerated above. They purify the blood, secure regular digestion, promote a healthy action of the Liver and Stomach, and strengthen the nerves, at once securing **health and vigor** to the whole system. In all cases of *despondency*, arising from Indigestion or Nervous irritation, they have been used with remarkable success; nor are they less useful as a remedy for Headache, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, and a *general prostration of the system*. At the same time, it must be stated, that they are neither violent nor at all dangerous in their operation, securing as they do the desired end, by a steady, regular and easy influence. Taken daily, in doses prescribed, they will be found to operate in that gentle and salutary manner, which is, in fact, their highest recommendation.

The following certificates, among many others which have been received from the most respectable sources, furnish satisfactory proof of the value and efficacy of this highly popular medicine.

Sandwich, Sept. 4, 1844.

MR. E. THORNTON, JR.

Dear Sir,—This is to certify that my daughter has been troubled with Dyspepsia for a number of years, attended with almost constant headaches and other distressing symptoms which accompany this disease. She visited Boston to avail herself of the justly celebrated physicians of that city, all to no purpose.—By the solicitation of a friend, I was induced to purchase a bottle of Dr. Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters. Before taking one bottle she was relieved entirely of the headache, and after taking two or three bottles, the other symptoms entirely disappeared. N. B. GIBBS.

North Fairhaven, Long Plain, June 16, 1845.

MR. E. THORNTON, JR.

Dear Sir,—My daughter has been for more than two years afflicted with a confirmed Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, together with a severe and constant headache. During this time, she was constantly attended by the most skillful and intelligent physicians, but with little or no relief, until we found the disease was rapidly taking the form of confirmed consumption. At this time, I determined to have recourse to Dr. Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters, as prepared by you, and it gives me the sincerest pleasure to state, that after the use of a few bottles my daughter was happily restored to health. I have the highest confidence in this medicine, and shall cheerfully recommend it to my friends. Very truly yours,

ANSEL WHITE.

The cure described in the above certicate of Mr. White, is by no means a singular one. There are hundreds who have been cured from the most acute and long continued disease by the use of this excellent and highly popular remedy. The proprietor recommends it to the public with the utmost confidence, for in all cases where it has had a fair trial, it has succeeded beyond the expectations of the patient or even his own. The care with which it is prepared, and the intrinsic excellence of its materials, should secure, and have secured for it, a character which it well deserves. That prejudice usually existing against advertised medicines, would not be merited if bestowed on this. The wonderful cures it has performed, and the acknowledged celebrity of its principal constituents, should at once recommend it to the public favor.

☞ Be particular and ask for Dr. Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters, and receive no other.

E. THORNTON, JR., sole Proprietor,
New Bedford, Mass.

THOMAS CROCKER, Agent, PARIS. A. Hall, South Paris. Hall & Dow, Norway.

EDWARD MASON, Portland; and sold by Agents throughout the New England States.

Sept. 23, 1846. oyiscmadeow151

Asiatic Liniment.

THIS LINIMENT is decidedly the VERY best preparation ever got up for the cure of Rheumatism, Stiffness of the Joints, Numbness, Sprains, Bruises, Chilblains, Gout, Spinal Irritation, and almost any local inflammation. It may be considered a desideratum in the list of curatives, combining advantages not possessed by any other preparation of the kind, as prompt and efficient in its action, and may be relied on as perfectly safe in all cases for which it is recommended. It will not soil the clothing nor the skin, as do most of the "Compounds" brought out under the name of Liniment, but is perfectly clean and has a fragrant smell, which is of more importance than many suppose who imagine that any thing that smells and tastes bad, and is offensive in the highest degree, must surely possess wonderful powers as a Medicine. It is put up in a neat and attractive style, and sells at the low price of

25 Cents per Bottle.

A liberal discount made to those who buy to sell again. Prepaid and sold by

H. K. HINKLEY, *Apothecary*,
PORTLAND, Me.

For sale by TUBBS & PORTER, Paris; Nath'l Harlow, West Buckfield; Stephen Bradbury, Mexico; L. S. Burnham, Hebron; T. T. Lumey, Poor & Adams, Woodstock; Houghton & Tuell, Greenwood; Kimball & Crocker, Hiram; Hoit, Bethel; Henry Ward, West Bethel; Smith & Small, Newry; Farnum & Hoit, Hanover; Joshua Grahum, Rumford; Lewis Reed, Mexico; C. P. Chase, Dixfield; J. M. Dodson, Canton; Jefferson Coolidge, Livermore; J. A. Kimball, N. Turner; Wm. B. Bray, Turner Village; Joshua Parsons, Minot; N. L. Humphrey, Cumberland; John A. Berry, Sumner; Albert Harding, Sumnerapex; D. B. Clement, J. & N. Parker, and Robie & Co., Gorham; N. Reynolds & Son, Lewiston; Robert Ingalls, Shelburn, N. H.

For sale in Portland by JOSHUA BURGIN & Co., and by the Druggists generally. [Dec. 23, 1845—1y8.]

EDWARD REILLY,
TAILOR,

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public that he may be constantly found at the Shop formerly occupied by Lewis W. Duncan, at

South Paris,

where the Tailoring business, in all its branches, is carried on in a faithful and workman like manner.

☞ All Garments warranted to fit, or no pay.

Gentlemen, wishing for fashionable clothing, are requested to try him and see if these things be so.

BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA FASHIONS

Received at the Shop regularly as soon as published.

☞ Wanted immediately—Two Apprentice Girls.

South Paris, June, 1846 tf8

C. W. WALTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MEXICO, MAINE.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

F. BROWN'S
SARSAPARILLA & TOMATO BITTERS.

1 Bottle for One Dollar—6 Bottles for Five Dollars.

IN order to make *this best of medicines* the *cheapest beyond doubt*, and defy all competition as to quality and price, the proprietor has been induced to put his *large bottles* at 1 dollar for 1 bottle—6 bottles for 5 dollars. *THE MOST MEDICINE FOR THE LEAST MONEY.* It is hardly necessary to say anything in praise of this valuable medicine, as its use has become so general that any one can hear of its effect by inquiring of his neighbor, but we will give a certificate, one out of hundreds that might be furnished, from a gentleman, who has reason to be, and is thankful for the almost Miraculous Cure effected in his own case when all else had failed.

☞ Read the following—

BATH, Me., April 20, 1841.

MR. F. BROWN—Dear Sir: I am much gratified in having an opportunity to announce to you that having used three bottles of your Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters, I have been, from a state of general debility and decline, and continual suffering, restored to the enjoyment of good health. For a number of years I have been troubled with the Liver Complaint, so badly at times as to prevent my attending to business, and Dyspepsia followed, with loss of appetite, weakness and debility, and a sinking and oppressive sensation at the stomach, most painful and distressing, which gradually decreased my strength and led me into a decline, and debilitated me so much as to occasion fears for my recovery; while in this situation I was induced, by the persuasion of a friend, to make a trial of your Bitters, and was most happily disappointed in finding an immediate relief; and before I had taken the contents of the first bottle, I had obtained a comfortable state of health, and before I had used three bottles, I enjoyed better health than for a number of years.—This was about two years since, and my health has continued good till the present time. I must say that I have not much confidence in patent medicines, but I am satisfied, from the wonderful effects of your Bitters in my own case, and of friends whom I have induced to use it, that it is a valuable medicine, and I take much pleasure in recommending it to my friends and acquaintances, and indeed to all who are thus afflicted, as well worthy a trial. I remain yours,

PELEG SPRAGUE.

☞ *Be careful* if you would get the genuine, and purchase of the following list of regular appointed Agents:—

Paris, THOMAS CROCKER; Oxford, Z. Chadbourn, Jr.; Buckfield, E. & L. Atwood & Co.; ethel, Kimball & Crocker; Rumford, Joshua Grahom; Rumford Corner, J. H. Wardwell; Dixfield, Charles T. Chase; Canton Mills, J. M. Dodson; North Livermore, I. Coolidge; Turner, Blake, Bray & Co.; Mr. Vernon Village, C. A. Marston; Goff's Corner, I. Goff, jr. & Son; Harrison, F. Blake; Norway, Denman & Fyler.

For sale by Druggists and Agents in every important town in the State.

June 2, 1846.—1y4

CONSUMPTION,

AND the best medicine known to man for Asthma of every stage, Liver complaints, Bronchitis, Influenza, Coughs, Colds, Bleeding of the Lungs, Shortness of Breath, pains and weakness in the side, breast, &c., and all other diseases of the

PULMONARY ORGANS.

A very important disease over which this "Balsam" exerts a very powerful influence, is that of a

DISEASED LIVER.

In this complaint it has undoubtedly proved more efficacious than any remedy hitherto employed, and in numerous instances where patients had endured long and severe suffering from the disease, without receiving the least benefit from various remedies, and when MERCURY had been resorted to in vain, the use of this Balsam has restored the LIVER to a healthy action, and in many instances effected

PERMANENT CURES,

after every known remedy had failed to produce the desired effect.

Besides its astonishing efficacy in the diseases above mentioned, we also find it a very effectual remedy in *ASTHMA*, which it has been successfully used with decided success, even in cases of years standing.

It not only emanates from a regular Physician, but has also been well tested in all the complaints for which it is recommended. It is not my intention, therefore, either to cloak it in mystery, or in any way deceive the public by overrating its virtues; on the contrary, I shall simply endeavour to give a brief statement of its usefulness, and flatter myself that its surprising efficacy will enable me to furnish such proofs of its virtues as will satisfy the most sceptical, that Consumption may and "*CAN BE CURED*," if this medicine be resorted to in time.

The following certificate is from the wife of Mr. Enoch Perry, a very respectable farmer in Oxford County, Maine, and can be relied upon as true in every particular. It was voluntarily but given by the lady, from a sense of duty, feeling that she owed the preservation of her life to Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

RUMFORD, Oxford County, Me., July 22, 1845.

This may certify that I have for a number of years been severely afflicted with the asthma. In October, 1843, I took a violent cold, which produced a very severe cough, which was accompanied with excruciating pains in my side, and I sweat profusely nights. These bad symptoms continued, until I was so much reduced that I was unable to do any work about house, or even walk across the room without assistance. In July, 1844, I was so afflicted with shortness of breath, such great difficulty in breathing, and in such severe pain, that I was unable to lie in bed or sleep for three weeks. One physician who attended me, and one that was consulted, both gave me up to die—and they could do no more for me. My friends despaired of my life. I had no hope myself. I then commenced taking Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. Before I had taken one bottle, I was able to walk about house. I continued to take the Balsam until I had taken four bottles, and NOW I AM WELL, free from pain, fat or no cough, do my own work, keep no help, and have not enjoyed better health for fifteen years.

Signed, RELIANCE PERRY.

Opinion of a regular Physician.

ENFIELD, Me., Sept., 30, 1845.

This certifies that I have recommended the use of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for diseases of the Lungs, for two years past, and many bottles of the same have been used by my patients, all with beneficial results. In two cases where it was clear of confirmed consumption had taken place, the Wild Cherry effected a cure.

E. BOYDEN, Physician at Enfield Corner.

No Quackery! No Deception!

All published statements of cures performed by this medicine, are in every respect TRUE.

☞ *Beware of Counterfeits & Imitations.* ☜

The unparalleled and astonishing efficacy of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry in all the diseases for which it is recommended, causing many to call after the skill of the best physicians was manifesting itself in a large and more speedy demand for it. This fact has caused several unprincipled counterfeiters and imitators to palm off spurious mixtures, of similar name and appearance, for the genuine Balsam.

Be careful and get the genuine DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. None genuine unless signed by I. BUTTS. Address all orders to SETH W. FOWLE, Boston, Mass.

For sale by THOMAS CROCKER, Paris; Zebulon Chadbourne, Jr., Oxford; E. & L. Atwood & Co., Buckfield; Kimball & Crocker, Bethel; Denman & Fyler, Norway; J. Graham, Rumford; J. H. Wardwell, Rumford Corner; C. P. Chase, Dixfield; J. M. Dodson, Canton Mills; I. Coolidge, North Livermore; Blake, Bray & Co., Turner; C. A. Marston, Mt. Vernon Village; I. Goff, jr. & Son, Goff's Corner; F. Blake, Harrison.

For sale also by Druggists and Agents in every important town in the State.

[June 2, 1846.—1y

SAMUEL F. RAWSON,
Deputy Sheriff, & Coroner,
PARIS HILL, OXFORD COUNTY.

All business done by Mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to.

Feb 11, 1846 tf

WORMS EASILY REMOVED!

WINER'S
Canadian Vermifuge!

HUNDREDS OF CHILDREN DIE every year from the disease produced by Worms! They are the cause of numerous and frightful diseases. Indeed there is scarcely a complaint common to infancy and childhood which may not be produced or greatly aggravated by the presence of these destructive animals in the stomach and bowels. Cases are recorded of their producing St. Vitus's Dance, Locked-Jaw, Squinting, Dropsy, Loss of Feeling in the Limbs, Rickets, Palpitation of the Heart, Eruptions, Dry Cough, Severe Pains, Paleness, Emaciation, total Decline of Strength, and Consumption. They consume all nourishment in the body, and finally destroy the child.

Winer's Canadian Vermifuge is a pleasant, safe, speedy and permanent cure for this dangerous affliction. It destroys the worms at once, dissolves and carries off the slime which forms the nest of worms, and greatly improves and invigorates the system. It is the most perfect thing of the kind ever invented, and no family should be without it.

P. S. Parents may be assured that this medicine is perfectly harmless in all its effects. It is carefully compounded, of the very best materials, and there is not the least danger in using it.

*** Price only 25 cents per bottle.

J. S. HOUGHTON, 120 Washington Street, Boston, General Agent for the New England States.

For Sale by—J. K. HAMMOND, Paris; Hall & Dow, Norway; Grover & Burbank, ethel; John Lake, Turner; Charles T. Chase, Dixfield; Wm. Cousins, Poland; H. Blake, Harrison; J. H. Wardwell, Romford; and Edward Mason, Portland.—June 30, 1846. 1y8

DR. UPHAM'S
Vegetable Internal Remedy
FOR THE PILES!

☞ A Cure for Life Secured. ☜

For the cure of Piles, Inflammation of the Liver and Spleen; Inflammation, Soreness and Ulceration of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, and Bladder; Inflammatory and Mercurial Rheumatism; Impurity of Blood; Weakness and Inflammation of the Spine; and for the relief of Married Ladies.

THE VEGETABLE PILE ELECTUARY, invented by Dr. Upham, a distinguished physician of N. York city, is the only really successful remedy for that dangerous and distressing complaint, the Piles, ever offered to the American public.

Mark this: it is an INTERNAL REMEDY—not an external application, and will cure any case of Piles, either bleeding or final, Internal or External; and probably the only thing that will. There is no mistake about it. It is a positive cure—*speedy and permanent.* It is also a convenient medicine to take, and improves the general health in a remarkable manner.

Each Box contains twelve doses, at 8 1-2 cts. per dose. It is very mild in its operation, and may be taken in cases of the most acute inflammation without danger. All external applications are in the highest degree disagreeable, inconvenient, and offensive; and from the very nature of the disease, temporary in their effects. This Medicine attacks the disease at its source, and *removing the cause*, renders the cure *certain* and *permanent.*

INFLAMMATORY DISEASES.

Although the Electuary was originally prepared for the cure of *Piles*, yet it has proved itself to be a medicine far superior to all others, in all diseases of an inflammatory character, with a determination of blood to any particular part of organ. In Inflammation or Congestion of the Liver and Spleen; Inflammation, Soreness and Ulceration of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, and Bladder; in Inflammatory and Mercurial Rheumatism, it is the *best* medicine ever discovered.

IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD.

For all Impurities of the Blood, arising from the imprudent use of Mercury, or other causes; for all Diseases of the Skin and Scrofulous Affections; in all cases where the blood is powerfully determined to the Head, producing dizziness and distress, *Dr. Upham's Electuary* is entirely unrivaled.

TO MARRIED LADIES.

Married Ladies are almost invariably subject to that painful and injurious disease, the PILES, with consequent Inflammation of the Stomach, Bowels, and Spine, weakness of the Back, flow of blood to the Head, &c. The Electuary is perfectly safe for Pregnant Ladies, and the most useful Cathartic that can possibly be used, for it will not only remove the Piles and all inflammatory diseases, *without pain or irritation*, but will ensure an easy time, a safe delivery, and a sound constitution in the offspring.

CURE FOR LIFE GUARANTIED.

The Electuary contains no *Mineral Medicine*; no *Aloes, Colocynth, Gamboge*, or other powerful and irritating Purgatives. No fear of taking cold while under its influence, no change in diet necessary. It taken according to the directions A CURE FOR LIFE IS GUARANTIED.

*** Pamphlets, giving valuable information respecting this Medicine, may be had of Agents, gratis.

J. S. HOUGHTON, 130 Washington Street, Boston, General Agent for the New England States.

For Sale by—J. K. HAMMOND, Paris; Hall & Dow, Norway; Grover & Burbank, Bethel; John Blake, Turner; Charles T. Chase, Dixfield; Wm. Cousins, Poland; H. Blake, Harrison; J. H. Wardwell, Rumford; and Edward Mason, Portland.—June 30, 1846. 1y8

BUCHAN'S
Hungarian Balsam
OF LIFE.

JOYFUL INTELLIGENCE!

ANOTHER Life saved after the DOCTORS could do no more!

Bath, Me, Feb. 24, 1845.

Dr. Bradlee—Sir—I take pleasure in giving you a statement of the beneficial effects of Buchan's Hungarian Balsam on my daughter, who had been for a number of years afflicted with a bad cough, pain in her side, raising blood, and all the symptoms and troubles which attend that insidious disease, *CONSUMPTION*. I employed several distinguished physicians at great expense, who, after numerous visits, and using expensive means, finally declared that

They could do no more!

I was then advised by a friend to try Buchan's Hungarian Balsam. I did so, and the result has been most astonishing. My daughter is *entirely cured*, and is now attending to her accustomed duties. By and Two Hundred Dollars for Physicians and Medicine, without any sort of benefit, while Six dollars worth of Hungarian Balsam has restored the disease, restored the strength, and brought on a healthy action.

I am gratefully yours, JOHN YOUNG.

ASTONISHING CURES OF CONSUMPTION!

Two cases pronounced beyond the reach of Medical aid.

Augusta, Me., May 27, 1845.

Dr. Bradlee—Sir—The Hungarian Balsam has been of the most infinite service to me. I have been cured of an affection of the Lungs, which was thought to be incurable by all my friends, by the use of a few bottles. One of my children was always troubled to health, other being pronounced *beyond the reach of Medical aid*; and since making it now my constant use at the first of any difficulty in the throat and lungs.

Yours, truly, FRANCIS J. WEEKS.

Belfast, Me., June, 1845.

Dr. Bradlee—Sir—Mr. Clark, of Palmyra, a friend of mine, was taken sick about a year ago with bad cough, pain in the side, general debility, &c. He consulted several doctors who prescribed for him—but was finally told

He could not get well!

He stopped taking medicine, but continued to grow worse, until he was so weak that he could scarcely sit up. He saw a notice of the Hungarian Balsam, procured a bottle, and commenced to take it according to the directions—and, strange to say, in a few months he was a strong man, and as he believed, permanently cured. Yours, respectfully,

H. G. O. WASHBURN, Bookseller.

MORE CURES OF SEATED CONSUMPTION!

Important testimony of Physicians and Druggists.

Burlington, Vt., Nov. 1, 1845.

Dr. Bradlee,—Sir,—The astonishing sale of Buchan's Hungarian Balsam obliges us to order a further supply. Please send as before, a sufficiency for six months. We can give you if you desire it, certificates from numerous individuals who have not only been relieved from Asthma, Colds, and Coughs, but from those who have been brought up from *FIRMLY SEATED CONSUMPTION!*—and literally snatched from the grave! As a remedy for such complaints, we confidently believe it has never been surpassed.

Yours, PECK & SPEAR.

Saco, Me., May 25, 1845.

Dr. Bradlee—Sir—The Hungarian Balsam is, beyond all question, a most perfect and admirable preparation for diseases of the Lungs. I have used it in my family, and in my professional practice for more than two years, with the most uniform and entire success, in cases of *severe Pulmonary Disease*, and I can conscientiously recommend it to all who are afflicted, as the most *CERTAIN REMEDY* for such diseases with which I am acquainted, Yours, Respectfully,

FREDERIC T. STORER, *M. D.*

GREAT CURE OF NERVOUS CONSUMPTION!

A Patient raised from the Bed of Death by the Hungarian Balsam.

Warren, Me., Oct. 17, 1845.

To Dr. D. F. Bradlee—Dear Sir—I feel a sincere pleasure for the opportunity offered, to express to you my approbation of the Hungarian Balsam. I think with the blessing of a kind Providence, I owe my life to this inestimable medicine. I have been for some two or three years afflicted with asthma or nervous Consumption, attended with all its horrors. I employed several different Physicians, but *THEY COULD GIVE ME NOTHING TO REACH MY CASE*, and I constantly grew worse, and at last was confined to my bed, with an inflammation in my stomach, lungs, and liver, and a severe palpitation of the heart, and the distressed beating would sometimes last two or three hours and often times so violent as to shake my bed. I knew in this situation

I could not long survive.

My doctor and neighbors said the same. A friend accidentally sent to my family an advertisement of Buchan's Hungarian Balsam. They procured me a bottle, and I with some reluctance at first commenced taking it. The first dose gave me immediate relief, and in a few days I could sit up fifteen minutes, and I continued to gain until I took thirteen bottles. I now enjoy better health, although somewhat advanced in years, than for several years past. My Physician frankly asserts that it was the Hungarian Balsam that cured me.

Yours Respectfully, LUCIE C. CUSHMAN.

Certificate of the Apothecary who furnished the Hungarian Balsam to this Patient.

This may certify that I am acquainted with Mrs. Lucie C. Cushman, and was a witness of the effects of the Hungarian Balsam, described in the above certificate. Her case was a very severe and dangerous one; and the cure is considered very remarkable by all who know her. She was confined to her bed, had watchers at night, and was not expected to live but a few days, when she commenced taking the Balsam. She is now in better health than she has been for many years. The Hungarian Balsam is held in the highest possible estimation in this county. ORRIS S. ANDREWS, Apothecary.

Warren, Maine, October 21, 1845.

TESTIMONY OF PHYSICIANS AND APOTHECARIES!

In favor of the Great English Remedy for Consumption!

From Allison & Gault, Concord, N. H—Dr. Bradlee—Dear Sir—In the whole list of remedies for diseases of the Lungs, *nothing stands the test like the Hungarian Balsam.* It is spoken of in the highest terms by men of standing in this place Yours, Respectfully,

ALLISON & GAULT, Apothecaries.

Concord, N. H., April 24, 1844.

From Edward Mason, Portland, Me.—The Hungarian Balsam gives good satisfaction in this city and vicinity; and I have no doubt, from the reports I hear of its salutary effects upon invalids, that it is an excellent preparation for diseases of the lungs. EDWARD MASON, Apothecary,

52 Middle street, Portland.

From J. R. Nichols, Haverhill, Mass.—I am much pleased with the Hungarian Balsam, and from the uniform satisfaction which it gives in *PULMONARY CONSUMPTION*, I think it can be conscientiously recommended by those who have it for sale. Yours, &c.,

J. R. NICHOLS, Druggist and Apothecary.

From Dr. H. P. Pulling, Albany N. Y.—I cheerfully give my name in recommendation of the Hungarian Balsam, believing to be the best medicine I have ever used for diseases of the Lungs generally. H. P. PULLING, M. D.

107 Market street, Albany.

CONSUMPTION IN BANGOR, MAINE

Great cures by Buchan's Hungarian Balsam, in that cold climate.

Bangor, Me., Sept., 18, 1845.

I have now had the Agency of that excellent medicine, Buchan's Hungarian Balsam, about two years, and have sold in that period, nearly 12 gross, or 1728 bottles. Much of this has been used in the vicinity of Bangor, but many dozens have been sent several hundred miles to Houlton, and the Provinces, Machias, Eastport, &c. The success of this Balsam in the relief and cure of Pulmonary diseases, is absolutely astonishing—Hundreds, I am sure, have, by its use, been

Saved from a premature Grave!

—and it is supposed to be past all hope have been restored to temporary health—and the last moments of the dying has been made comfortable by its use. In cases of children, afflicted with severe and obstinate coughs, it has been employed with great success—several instances of this kind have come under my personal knowledge. Indeed this is a grand medicine. Its reputation is established here, and the sales are constantly increasing. Yours truly, DAVID BUGBEE.

J. S. HOUGHTON, 130 Washington street, Boston, General Agent for the New England States.

For sale by—J. K. HAMMOND, Paris Hill; Hall & Dow, Norway; Grover & Burbank, Bethel; John Blake, Turner; Charles P. Chase, Dixfield; Wm Cousins, Poland; H. Blake, Harrison; J. H. Wardwell, Rumford; Edward Mason, Portland.—June 30, 1846. 1y8

DR. WARREN'S
SARSAPARILLA,
TOMATO AND WILD CHERRY
Physical Bitters.

At 50 cents per Bottle.

SARSAPARILLA, TOMATO and WILD CHERRY BITTERS have now become a standard Medicine, universally approved by Physicians as a safe, speedy and effectual remedy for *Scrofulous, Mercurial* and *Cutaneous Diseases*; Jaundice, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Bilious disorders, Liver complaint, Costiveness, Weak and Sore Stomach, Ulcers and running Sores, Swelling of the Limbs, Pain in the Bones, Tumors in the Throat, Rheumatic Affections, Salt Rheum, Dyspepsia, Bad Humors, Eruptions on the face and body, Cancerous sores, King's Evil, Chronic Catarrh, Languor, Debility, Headache, Dizziness, Sallow Complexion, and all those disorders which arise from the abuse of Mercury, or from an *impure taint* in the Blood, no matter how acquired.

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